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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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VOL. V

NEW YORK, MAY 28, 1919

No. 38

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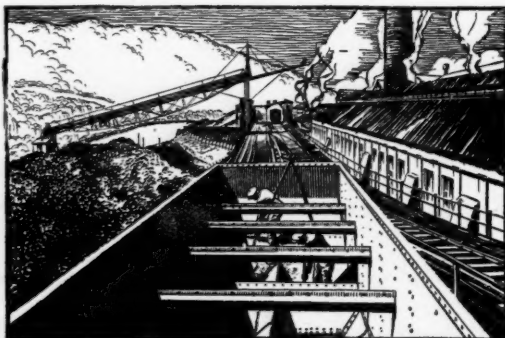
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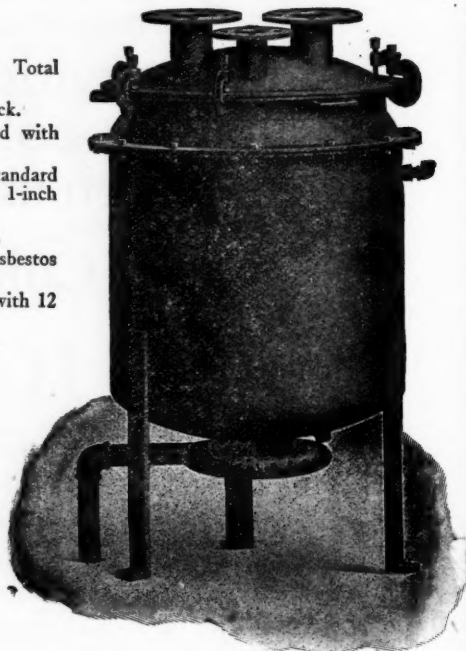
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Chemical Export Outlook

The proposed chemical export company, organized under the terms of the Webb-Pomerene law, will simplify the question of finding foreign markets for American products. Combination of the interests manufacturing coal-tar products, colors, acids, fertilizers, alkalies, pharmaceutical products, and miscellaneous chemicals would enable the United States to compete with Great Britain, France and Germany in the world markets. It would ensure thorough investigation of foreign fields and right methods in soliciting trade.

Many of the companies represented in the Chemical Alliance have their own organizations for selling abroad, and they will undoubtedly co-operate with the proposed new company, even should they continue to maintain their own foreign sales forces. The proposition is the result of the action of the Chemical Alliance which appointed a special committee to expedite the work of collecting statistics on foreign trade in chemicals, drugs and dyes, at the suggestion of the Manufacturing Chemists Association of America. It is understood that the committee's report covers not only the statistical situation, but also practical methods for conducting a foreign trade campaign.

Among the concerns which will consider the situation as presented by the committee are the General Chemical Co., The Barrett Co., Grasselli Chemical Co., New Jersey Zinc Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., American Agricultural Chemical Co., American Cyanamid Co., Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Solvay Process Co., National Aniline and Chemical Co., and other large interests. With protection for the home industry and a wide field abroad for surplus stocks, the chemical and color manufacturers may look forward to prosperous times when reconstruction calls for supplies.

Why Not Arbitrate?

With more than 3,000 suits pending in the courts of New York as a result of disagreements over contracts for the sale of chemicals, drugs and dyes, and with new cases reported daily, it is time for the consideration of some plan to stop this endless litigation which is causing heavy financial loss to all concerned. A study of the complaints will develop facts of interest to the credit man, in some instances; other cases, it would appear, could be easily settled by commercial arbitration; and a few exceptional cases call for the attention of the

District Attorney owing to the barefaced attempt to substitute an inferior product, or to "cash in" at the bank with warehouse receipts which represented nothing.

Since the war mushroom brokers have sprung up in every line of trade, and the opportunity has been particularly attractive in the chemical industry because the leading companies were filling war contracts and could not take new business. Shipping valueless material in place of wellknown products on the chance that the vessel would never reach its destination was an attractive method of getting something for nothing, during the early years of the war. Repeated exposure of this swindle made it necessary for the unscrupulous to find new ways to make a dollar, and adulterated dyestuffs and chemical products bearing the forged labels of wellknown companies and firms appeared on the market. It was extremely difficult to trace the origin of these products, because they passed through several hands before the material was tested and the fraud exposed.

The trade has made spasmodic efforts to clean out the frauds and has succeeded in reducing the number to a minimum. Many suits grew out of the involved situation. There have been fewer cases of actual fraud since the Armistice was signed, and the majority of the cases now on the court calendars seem to be the result of carelessness as to contract obligations, or a misunderstanding of terms. It would seem desirable for the trade to adopt a uniform style of contract which will stand the acid test. Committees of Arbitration in the several special lines of the chemical industry might be serviceable, also, in settling disputes arising over sales of heavy chemicals, pharmaceutical products, crude drugs, alkalies, electrochemicals, coal-tar crudes, intermediates and colors.

Chemical Education Here and Abroad

British industrial interests have contributed \$1,000,000 for the endowment of a school of chemistry at Cambridge University. It is planned to educate and train British chemists to fill the places formerly monopolized by Germans. The Government realizes the necessity for maintaining the dye and chemical industries in order to have access to materials needed in making explosives. It is probable that the movement will receive Government aid, perhaps on lines somewhat similar to the plan by which the dyestuff industry has been fostered.

Germany has interested the universities and chemical manufacturing plants in a Society for the Advancement of Chemical Education. The association is capitalized at 30,000,000 marks. Members contribute 1,000 marks annually. The funds will be expended in teaching chemistry at leading universities and technical schools, in giving assistance to those in need who develop an aptitude for the work, and in chemical research.

America is struggling with the problem. One of the largest companies engaged in developing the dye industry has established scholarships at leading colleges to encourage students to enter the chemical

field, and the Universities are endeavoring to fit their courses in chemistry to suit industrial conditions. The Government will probably do its part by increasing the tariff on dyes, thereby assuring the industry a longer life than would seem probable if the Germans were allowed to compete in this market under the conditions that existed before the war. The Ways and Means Committee of the House is already drafting a bill providing for higher protective rates on imports of dyestuffs and chemicals.

Plans for better educational opportunities to fit Americans for chemical work are still lacking in many particulars. The faults in our system were pointed out by the leading manufacturers and college instructors in the symposium on "The Industrial Chemist" published in *DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*, beginning in October, 1918, and continuing into November. There were many excellent suggestions as to the best way to meet the demand for chemists, but no national movement to improve conditions has been started.

Recent announcement of the appointment of a licensing committee by the War Trade Board, and the activities of the Chemical Foundation, Dyes Institute and Manufacturing Chemists Association brings up again the question of improving the Government chemical reports. While it is understood that importations of dyes will be limited to those not made here which are required by the textile and other color consuming industries, it would seem advisable to list the chemical constitution of these dyestuffs which are permitted to be imported rather than describe them by meaningless trade names. This would be a step in the right direction, for pitiless publicity would be a help not only to the manufacturer but to the consumer also.

GERMANY'S CHEMICAL TRADE IN AMERICA

Washington, May 27—America's dependence upon Germany's chemical industries before the war is pointed out in great detail in a census of chemical imports issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, with the co-operation of the American Chemical Society. The purpose of the bulletin is to show to American manufacturers the extent of the domestic markets for the various chemical lines that are now being manufactured in this country for the first time.

Nearly \$45,000,000 worth of manufactured chemicals were imported into this country in 1914, not counting dyes, which the Bureau has covered in a previous bulletin. Of this total more than forty per cent came from Germany, which was the chief source of supply.

A great obstacle in the way of getting the manufacture of these articles started in this country has been the fact that no one knew just how much of a market there was for them, and it was to supply this detailed information that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the American Chemical Society undertook the compilation of this report. Firms who are obtaining German patents from the Chemical Foundation, recently organized under the direction of the Alien Property Custodian, expect to find in the statistics the facts they need to plan their operations intelligently.

Argentina's Trade Regulations

National Board of Hygiene Has Strict Rules Concerning Importation of Medicinal Products

ARGINTINA is an excellent market for soda salts, especially caustic soda, and shipments from the United States reached large proportions before the war embargo. During 1916, 1917, and 1918 they were practically nothing. The accompanying table, which is taken from the official statistics of Argentina's imports contrasts the imports of caustic soda, soda ash, and silicate of soda during 1913, the last pre-war year, with those of the succeeding war years. Solvay soda, which is also listed, may be either soda ash or caustic soda, as the term "Solvay" refers to the process of manufacture rather than to the product. (Kilo=2.2046 pounds.)

The marked decrease shown between the quantities of the chemicals imported in 1913 and the succeeding years is not due to a decrease in demand but to the embargo placed on their exportation by the United States. The imports for 1913 indicate more clearly than those of 1917 the amounts which can be absorbed by this market. In 1913 Argentina imported more caustic soda than either silicate of soda or soda ash.

Medicinals and Dyestuffs

The trade in drugs, proprietary medicines and dyestuffs has been largely with the United States since the outbreak of the war in Europe, and the growth of the American trade has been mainly at Germany's expense. How much of this business can be won over by German manufacturers when peace is restored is uncertain. During 1917 and 1918 practically all the aniline colors imported, which is estimated at 300,000 pounds a year, came from the United States. The trade in medicinal preparations has grown enormously during 1918 and 1919. It is a fertile field for this class of goods. The population of the Argentine Republic is nearly 8,000,000 and the people buy package medicines of all kinds very freely.

The regulations applicable to medicinal preparations are comprised in Law No. 4687, and are as follows:

Article 75. Domestic or foreign medicinal specialties and those called "patent medicines," be they for internal or external use, require for their sale the authorization of the National Board of Hygiene, without which they will be regarded as secret remedies and therefore the sale will be prohibited.

Advertisements offering "patent medicines" for sale are also prohibited, when they have not been approved by said Board.

Article 76. Parties soliciting authorization for the sale of the medicines mentioned in the preceding article must fulfill the following requirements: The petition must be presented to the National Board of Health, accompanied by a sufficient quantity of the preparation to make its analysis, together with the quantitative and qualitative formula, the kind of receptacle, labels, prospectus and other printed matter of informative nature which accompany the regular sale of the preparation. A summary explanation of the physiological and therapeutical principles on which the preparation is based, giving its special advantage from a hygienic and pharmaceutical point of view, should also be attached to the petition.

Label Requirements

Article 77. The qualitative formula shall be clearly printed on the label, indicating the quantity of the different active substances it contains. The name of the chemist and the address of the manufacturing concern must appear on the wrapper.

Other regulations by the National Board of Hygiene require that parties soliciting an analysis of preparations shall present each petition separately for each preparation, written on officially stamped paper, and interested parties must deliver for analysis five samples of each preparation.

Shipments to Buenos Aires have been held up for some months owing to the strike of dock workers of all classes. Freight has accumulated at New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, but is now being gradually reduced.

Better Conditions at Buenos Aires

The Argentine Consul General reports that the port of Buenos Aires is not closed. He states that it has been carrying on all the operations of receiving and dispatching ships for more than a month. In that time there have been discharged more than 600,000 tons, and cargo boats of similar tonnage have departed for their ports of destination. There are at the present moment 170 vessels in that port. They are discharging daily about 15,000 tons and loading 30,000 tons. The work goes on day and night, and employs 3,000 men. The causes for the strike have disappeared under the adjustments of the Government.

The congestion was due in part to the fact that immediately upon the signing of the armistice shipments were directed to Buenos Aires from all quarters. The

ARGENTINA'S IMPORTS OF CAUSTIC SODA AND SODA ASH

Articles and sources.	1913 kilos	1914 kilos	1915 kilos	1916 kilos	1917 kilos
Caustic soda	7,787,957	6,475,329	6,403,887	6,975,949	4,025,801
From United Kingdom	6,750,582	6,131,422	3,132,300	.....	.....
From United States	297,953	124,402	3,224,798	.....	.....
Silicate of soda	4,964,108	2,565,919	4,662,642	2,883,805	3,377,689
From United Kingdom	4,720,630	2,405,205	4,534,092	.....	.....
From United States	36,071	77,759	64,225	.....	.....
Soda Ash	4,860,234	3,549,209	4,702,586	5,549,079	7,017,343
From United Kingdom	4,687,011	3,510,374	4,426,836	.....	.....
From United States	90,636	16,868	132,933	.....	.....
Solvay soda	6,442,125	2,868,088	6,244,802	5,024,286	7,754,075
From United Kingdom	6,119,539	2,822,742	5,887,424	.....	.....
From United States	28,941	10,206	80,345	.....	.....

result was that a vast accumulation took place at the port and three times as much freight, it is said, arrived as could be consumed. The principal countries sending goods were the United States, Great Britain and Japan, many of the shipments representing orders placed over a year ago.

Only the inherent prosperity of the country, it was stated, tided the Argentine over the difficult period which followed. The situation was that the banks were everywhere presenting documents for payments, while the importers were unable to get their goods out of the holds of the vessels.

Commercial Arbitration

In case of trade disputes arising over transactions between merchants or manufacturers in the United States and importers or consumers in Argentina, provision has been made for commercial arbitration of the complaint by the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The plan was arranged at the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington in the summer of 1915. Delegates from Argentina suggested that it was an opportune time for the application of the principles which had been discussed at the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

While the delegates from Argentina were in the country three of them—Dr. Ricardo C. Aldao, Dr. Samuel Hale Pearson, and Mr. Victoriano Villamil—cooperated with a committee acting on our behalf and composed of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mr. William S. Kies, Mr. Charles L. Bernheimer, and Mr. John H. Fahey. Acting together, these two committees drew an agreement for arbitration, to be entered into by the two organizations in question, together with rules of arbitration and rules for dealing with merchandise of a perishable nature when conditions of emergency might exist.

These drafts were taken to Buenos Aires by the Argentine delegates and were formally accepted and signed by the Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires with practically no modification. They were then likewise formally signed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and were formally put into effect at Buenos Aires on April 10, 1916, when Secretary McAdoo and other American members of the International High Commission visited Buenos Aires for the meeting of the High Commission which was held that year.

How Cases are Settled

Elliot H. Goodwin, general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, describes the method of settling disputes as follows:

"Our experience is that it is almost impossible to get at the merits of a controversy through presentation of briefs prepared by each side. We have found it possible to get at the actual facts, and to discover where the real difficulty lies, only by getting before us copies of the correspondence, etc., and supplementing this correspondence by statements from each side. At all times we are very glad to take up cases in this manner. In dealing with them we have the assistance of the good offices of the organizations which are in our membership.

"For example, if a complaint should reach us from Brazil about goods purchased from a manufacturer in Rochester, N. Y., we should ask the assistance of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in getting the local manufacturer to place before us the correspondence in the case and a statement of his understanding of the situation. At the same time, we should endeavor to get copies of the correspondence in the hands of the Argentine buyer, together with his statement. Upon examining cases which have come before us with the evidence we have described we have, with one exception, in each

instance discovered the cause of misunderstanding, found that it involved no lack of good faith, and have had the party at fault always undertake to make adjustments which have been satisfactory."

Value of Argentina's Imports

The Director General of Statistics of Argentina has presented a statement concerning the foreign trade of the Republic during 1917, to the Minister of Finance, saying:

The "real" value of the imports in 1917 amounted to 380,321,178 gold pesos (gold peso=\$0.965 U. S. currency) and that of the exports to 550,170,049 gold pesos. The "real" balance of trade was 169,848,871 pesos, being less by 37,020,080 pesos than that of 1916, which was 206,868,951 gold pesos. This difference responds to an increase in value of the imports of 1917 of 14,190,607 pesos over those of the preceding year and to a decrease of 22,829,473 pesos in the value of the exports. The value of coined gold imported into the country last year amounted to 26,789,926 pesos, or 936,681 pesos more than the amount received in 1916. The "quantity" of articles brought into the country during 1917 is the lowest since 1904.

There is a difference between the nominal value of Argentina's imports of drugs, chemicals, oils and dyes, as obtained by applying the customs tariff estimates, and the real values. A comparison follows:

Groups.	"Nominal" values.	"Real" values.
Oils (fixed, mineral, volatile, medicinal) and greases	15,025,523	21,741,540
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances and products.....	9,684,477	19,706,699
Colors and dyes	1,646,145	3,822,349

The exports of quebracho logs from Argentina in 1917 amounted to 133,170 tons valued at 2,023,715 pesos compared with 161,734 tons in 1916 valued at 2,321,747 pesos. Exports of extract of quebracho in 1917 amounted to 90,777 tons valued at 14,140,210 pesos, compared with 97,574 tons in 1916 valued at 19,663,098 pesos.

Future of United States Trade

Robert S. Barrett, commercial attache to the United States Embassy at Buenos Aires, said in a recent report to the Department of Commerce:

"It cannot be expected that the United States will continue to supply Argentina with the greater part of its imports of cotton and woolen goods, glassware, chinaware, drugs, heavy chemicals, cardboard and certain raw materials, when normal conditions are restored in Europe, but, on the other hand, imports of such goods as iron and steel, lumber, petroleum products, machinery, furniture, boots and shoes, cement, automobiles, office supplies and specialties, in which America had a large part before the war and which have been reduced by war conditions, will be greatly increased.

"In passing, it may be noted that in 1917 the United States supplied Argentina with goods valued at \$133,251,949 (United States currency), or 36 per cent of the total imports. Its nearest competitor was the United Kingdom, whose exports to the Argentine were valued at \$80,080,322.

"The establishment by two of the most important national banks of the United States of branches in the Argentine, and the general adoption of trade acceptances, have made the financing of shipments to and from the Argentine much easier and given the American manufacturer an opportunity to grant necessary credits to compete with other countries. Argentina, like all new countries, requires long credits.

(Continued on page 12)

DAVISON-BAUGH SUITS SETTLED*(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)*

Baltimore, May 27—The litigation between the Davison Chemical Company and the Baugh Chemical Company, which has extended over several years with the victory alternately going to one corporation and then to the other, has been definitely ended by an agreement out of court and the pending cases settled. Of the two suits pending, one by the Baugh Company against the Davison Company was for \$100,000 and the other, by the Davison Company against the Baugh Company, involved \$150,000.

The litigation between the two corporations was an outgrowth of the war. Before this conflict began the Davison Company, which manufactures sulphuric acid, had entered into a contract with the Baugh Company to supply the latter with an agreed quantity of acid for a period of five years. At the outbreak of the war the Davison Company failed to meet its full deliveries, alleging that it was unable to obtain pyrites, previously imported in large quantities from Spain, and that it should not be obliged to supply acid made of brimstone at a greatly increased cost. The Baugh Company maintained that the default was due to a more advantageous arrangement with the du Pont Powder Company.

The litigation included at least three suits, with an injunction, retrials because of inability of juries to agree and other features. Once the Baugh Company obtained a heavy judgment, which was later upset by the Court of Appeals, the highest court of the state and again the Baugh Company won in the Court of Appeals. One award of approximately \$150,000, was paid by the Davison Company early this year.

SUIT OVER A PICTURE NOVELTY

Howard Cooper sued the Carter Medicine Co. for \$3,600 in behalf of the Christian Smith Corporation which printed a million cards for the medicine company. Abraham L. Feinstein, 277 Broadway, appeared for the plaintiff to whom the rights of the printing company were assigned.

In its answer filed by Philip Carpenter, 111 Broadway, the Carter Medicine Co. declared the cards were not like the sample which was chemically prepared in a way that would show a picture when subjected to heat. The agent of the company is alleged to have shown pictures of actresses and public buildings which developed under treatment. The medicine company, on these representations, gave an order for a million with the legend "A Rule for Good Health," and the company's trade mark. The cards were delivered, but the defendant declares that when tested they failed to respond to treatment by heat as claimed, and the company refused to pay for them.

A jury in the Supreme Court, before Judge Cohalan, after listening to Max D. Steuer, 42 Broadway, trial lawyer for the plaintiff, returned a verdict of \$3,699.54 against the Carter Medicine Co.

Miss Minna Hall Simmons, advertising manager for John Campbell & Co., was elected vice-president of the New York League of Advertising Women, at the annual meeting, May 12.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co. has sued the Long Island Soap Co. for balance due on a sale of ammonia fertilizer in April, 1918. Charles B. Hobbs, 60 Broadway, is attorney for the plaintiff. No answer has been filed.

F. G. Lomax, president of the Tamarugal Nitrate Co., London, England, said in a recent address at the annual meeting of the company that there will be a call for about 2,000,000 tons of nitrate this season, exclusive of Central Europe. He said this was a satisfactory outlook.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL ALLIANCE**FORMED BY ALLIES IN PARIS**

Henry Wigglesworth of the General Chemical Company, F. G. Cottrell and Others Attend as American Delegates—Federation to Make Science Servant to the Progress of Humanity, Not to Mars

(Special Correspondence to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Paris, May 15—The plan to replace the old International Chemical Society which was practically a German and Austrian clique, who kept their affairs very much to themselves, has resulted in a very brilliant initial success. It has been strenuously urged that inter-allied co-ordination of research in chemistry was the surest way of combating German competition and on the initiative of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle, an inter-allied congress has held its first sitting in Paris. France was represented by delegates from the Societe Chimique de France, the oldest chemical society in the country, the Societe de Chimie Industrielle, the Societe de Chimie-Physique, the Societe de Chimie Biologique, the Societe des Experts Chimistes and the Association des Chimistes de l'Industrie Textile.

Belgium sent M. Chavanne, president of the Chemical Society of Belgium, the United States sent Henry Wigglesworth, president of the American delegation, F. G. Cottrell, delegate of the National Research Council, and of the American Electrochemical Society, Lieutenant Colonel Bartow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Messrs. John Pennie and Charles MacDowell, Councillors of the Peace Conference, Lieutenant Colonel Zanetti, Lieutenant Colonel Norris, Major Colin Mackall, Lieutenant Sidney Kirkpatrick, Donald Riley, delegates of the American Chemical Society and others. Great Britain was represented by Sir William Pope, of the British Federal Council, formerly president of the Chemical Society, Professor Henry Louis, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, Mr. Chapman, formerly president of the Society of Public Analysts, Mr. Reid, formerly president of the Society of Chemical Industry, and others. Italy sent Signor Emmanuel Paterno, vice-president of the Italian Senate, and president of the Italian Chemical Society and others.

The delegates held several sittings privately, and formulated the statutes of an inter-allied Federation, with the aim of securing intimate co-ordination between the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy.

Before the war the International Association of Chemistry, was composed of representatives from the Central Empires. It has been announced that this association is now dissolved and the inter-allied Federation proposes to take its place. "German science may continue to produce; but the barbarian aid which it rendered during the war to our enemies will exclude it forever from a federation which proposes to make science servant to the progress of humanity."

The conference drew up models of reports between the different associations of chemistry in the allied countries, and it was agreed that the chemical associations in the neutral countries might eventually become members of the federation. As a result of the debates an inter-allied committee was appointed, each of the nations being represented by two delegates, and this committee will meet in London on July 15, the sitting being extended until the 18th of the same month.

The committee is composed as follows:—

United States—Dr. Cottrell, Lieut. Col Zanetti
Great Britain—Sir Wm. Pope, Prof. Henry Louis
France—MM. Moureu, Paul Kestner
Belgium—MM. Chavanne, Crismer
Italy—Senator Paterno, Signor Parodi-Delfino.

The Secretary is M. Jean Gerard, 49 rue des Mathurins, Paris.

In the public sittings, held in the middle of April, some very interesting communications were made. Professor Louis explained the actual processes for the magnetic separation of iron ores.

Dr. Cottrell spoke of the research in the United States with the aim of obtaining helium necessary for the filling of balloons and dirigibles. Although the problem is not of immediate interest he showed very interesting progress in the obtainment of industrial quantities of a gas which so far has been looked upon as a laboratory curiosity. Professor Moureu, who was the first in France to point out the sources of helium, and Georges Claude, who has made many researches on the liquefaction of air, also pointed out the practical value of research in this direction.

Mr. Macdowell, addressed the meeting on the subject of the potash industry of the United States. Born of the necessities of the war he explained how it had become flourishing. He agreed however that the production was still insufficient for the wants of the country, and made an appeal for the surplus of Alsatian potash to replace the Stassfurt salts.

John C. Pennie explained the patents legislation of the United States, practically a part of the fundamental constitution of the country, and conceived in a more liberal spirit than that of the patent laws of European countries.

Mr. Barrett suggested the creation of an International Patent, and at the conclusion of the meeting M. Otley director of the French bibliographical society spoke on the subject of the methods of international communication.

Meanwhile, two of the most important industrial concerns in France, the Kuhlmann and the Solvay firms, had invited the delegates to luncheon and later a dinner at the Palais d'Orsay was very largely attended by the notabilities of the chemical world and by the leading French statesmen.

At the principal table were Lord Moulton, chairman of the Amalgamation of British dyestuffs firms, Sir William Pope, Professor Henry Louis, Dr. Herbert Levinstein, Henry Wigglesworth, Major Frederick Keyes, John C. Pennie and many other well known chemists and statesmen.

After an orchestral concert by the band of the Garde Republicaine, M. Paul Kestner touched briefly on the history of the Society of Chemical Industry. Founded barely thirty-seven years ago it has now fourteen distinct branches, and over 5,000 members. He pointed this out as an example for an international society.

Professor Henry Louis said: "There is no doubt that we have had a complete and glorious victory on the field of battle by the observance of free and loyal methods against all the ignoble devices to which the enemy has resorted. We shall gain a not less decisive victory in the economic war for which our enemy has so long prepared and all these preparations will be conquered by our allied co-operation as surely as the military preparations of our enemies were set at naught by the heroism of our soldiers."

Sir William Pope finished his speech in the following words which brought ringing applause: "I wish to express the pleasure with which we see the return of France to the right bank of the Rhine, which brings her into the enjoyment of the indispensable raw materials for her reborn industry."

M. Loucheur, who spoke last, pleaded the absolute necessity of allied co-operation. He argued that Germany had by no means lost its chemical industry. On the contrary it had developed it very considerably. It would be a terrible opponent in the industrial fight of tomorrow. To vanquish it we should need close-co-ordination of effort

and it would be necessary to encourage our chemists and to stimulate their will. In the spirit of the English proverb: "Where there's a will there's a way."

Before separating the delegates of the Inter-Allied Conference, visited the systematically devastated region of Chauny. They were received by M. Gerard, chairman of the St. Gobain company, and he pointed out the diabolical and systematic method of entire annihilation that the Germans had carried out in this important industrial district which was never in the actual battlefield.

FAILED TO CARRY OUT DYE CONTRACT

American Aniline Products, Inc., has sued the Oriental Commercial Co., Ltd., for \$10,390 with interest from Dec. 2, 1918, on a contract for 200 pounds of Victoria Blue and 5,000 pounds of Acid Black L concentrated dye. When the products were ready for shipment the manufacturing company notified the Oriental Commercial Co. and was requested to ship the material by a certain vessel, according to Gerald B. Rosenheim, 42 Broadway, attorney for plaintiff. On the following day, it is alleged, the managing director of the Oriental Commercial Co., telephoned that the company was not ready to take all the dyes and requested that 1,500 pounds of the Acid Black be shipped at once and the balance in January.

The American Aniline Products, Inc., by its president, Bernard R. Armour, refused to ship in this way and now has the products on hand and declares there is no market for their sale.

The Oriental Commercial Co. have made application to have the case removed from the Supreme Court to the United State Circuit Court.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN CHEMICALS

March is the third consecutive month in which the chemicals, oils and paint group has reported decreases in the number of workers, says the New York State Industrial Commission. The single exception to this downward trend was in paints, dyes and colors, which division, due to a larger volume of business in the manufacture of shoe blacking, employed 3 per cent more workers, and paid 5 per cent more in wages. For the entire group employees have fallen off 3 per cent and payrolls 2 per cent. The total number employed, and the aggregate amount paid in wages were both 8 per cent below the figures reported in March, 1918.

The most pronounced contrasts were in animal and mineral oil products, and in miscellaneous chemicals. In the first mentioned division conditions in the manufacture of mineral oil products were largely responsible for a 19 per cent decline in employees. In miscellaneous chemicals a 7 per cent increase in the number of workers is accounted for by a larger volume of business in photographic supplies. This increase would have been even more marked but for lessened activity in the production of matches.

The Canadian Government, with a view to limit the use of cocaine and opium, has prohibited their import into and their export from Canada, except under licenses, to be issued under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The prohibition applies to cocaine and its dry salts and preparations and to opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.

The Ontario Provincial Board of Health, which is conducting a campaign against venereal diseases, has been endeavoring to secure permission from the Commissioner of Patents at Ottawa to prepare a salvarsan product. The application has been refused. At present only two firms in Canada have been licensed to make salvarsan, the German patent for which came into Government control during the war.

\$15,000,000 CHEMICAL EXPORT CO. PLANNED BY CHEMICAL ALLIANCE

Foreign Trade Committee Submits Proposition for Direct Foreign Trade—Would Incorporate Under Webb-Pomerene Law—Members of the Alliance

The foreign trade committee of the Chemical Alliance, Inc., has submitted a report recommending the organization of a \$15,000,000 chemical corporation under the Webb-Pomerene law. The capital will be divided into \$10,000,000 common stock and \$5,000,000 preferred shares. The common stock is to be subscribed by manufacturers participating fully in the plan, and the preferred stock will be offered to manufacturers who desire to co-operate but wish to maintain their individual organizations. Participation will be on the basis of average annual sales of each chemical handled by each manufacturer and profits will be distributed in the same proportion as dividends on the common stock.

In recommending that such a corporation be organized, the committee states that its investigations have led to the following conclusions:

1. Export markets present natural outlet for surplus production.
2. The most serious obstacle is transportation and there is hope of a solution of this question.
3. Strong foreign combinations can best be met by a strong American organization.
4. American banking facilities are now equal to the demands of the situation; War Finance Corporation a valuable aid.
5. Unsatisfactory middle men will be eliminated.
6. A large combination would gain recognition for adequate traffic legislation.

Exports of chemicals and allied products from the United States in the year 1918 exceeded imports by \$278,000,000, whereas in 1914 imports exceeded exports by \$80,000,000. The total of foreign trade in chemicals and allied products in 1918 was \$2,630,000, which is 30% of the country's foreign trade.

The special committee appointed to investigate and report upon the question comprised the following members:

Dr. William H. Nichols, General Chemical Co., consulting member.

Dr. B. Herstein, technical adviser.

L. H. Atkinson, chairman.

D. J. Lyne, secretary.

Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

H. G. Clopper, New Jersey Zinc Co., New York.

G. N. Eno, Grasselli Chemical Co., 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

M. Peterkin, General Chemical Co., New York.

Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, General Chemical Co., New York.

F. B. Leary, American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York.

The offices of the committee are located at 280 Madison avenue. The Chemical Alliance is composed of representatives of the leading chemical companies. The officers are:

President: Horace Bowker, The American Agricultural Chemical Co., 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Vice-president: Henry Howard, The Merrimac Chemical Co., 148 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Secretary-treasurer: J. D. Cameron Bradley, American Agricultural Chemical Co., 92 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Directors: Horace Bowker, American Agricultural Chemical Co., 2 Rector Street, New York City; Henry

Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., 148 State Street, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Hamlin Childs, The Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City; E. R. Grasselli, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Huntington, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. W. Jayne, The Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City; A. D. Ledoux, The Pyrites Co., Ltd., 15 William Street, New York City; F. A. Liddbury, Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; C. H. MacDowell, Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, 3600 N. 2nd Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. H. Nichols, General Chemical Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City; J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. L. Reese, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; John J. Riker, 19 Cedar Street, New York City; A. G. Rosengarten, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. G. Wilson, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

There are special sections, for which there are special committees to look after the interests of the trade, and composed of members who are engaged in the manufacture of the products indicated in the title, as follows:

Acid section, coal and gas by-products, foreign pyrites, electrochemicals, fertilizers, miscellaneous chemicals, alkalies, domestic pyrites and sulphur, dyestuffs.

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEMOURS CORPORATION

J. H. Nixon, vice president and general manager of the Nemours Trading Corporation, formerly the Allied Industries Corporation, says that the company's business at the present time is showing a volume that means around \$20,000,000 a year, but with constant increases from this early stage of its development it would be better to estimate the year's operations above the \$100,000,000 mark.

The capital of the company has been increased to \$12,000,000. Alfred I. du Pont is president. L. P. Lawrence, also a vice president of the company, has been in the shipping business for a number of years; R. H. Michel, another vice president, has been a member of the French High Commission, and G. W. Fay, secretary-treasurer, has been associated with Alfred du Pont for a number of years in a similar capacity.

The business of the company will include both exporting and importing, and at present branches are operated in London, Paris, Manila, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and other large cities. Additional branches will be opened up so that the company will be represented in every important centre in the world. The company is at present the lessee of the Grand Central Palace and may be located there as soon as the Government is through with the building as a base hospital.

COTTONSEED ASSOCIATION EXPANDING

The Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association held its annual meeting at New Orleans, last week, J. H. Dubose, of Memphis, Tenn., was elected president. Louis N. Goldert, assistant to the president, said in his annual report that cottonseed products are valued at \$750,000,000 annually.

R. E. Montgomery, the retiring president, said the vegetable oil business had outgrown the basis on which the association was formed. Many cotton oil mills had been converted into peanut oil mills, and that the peanut crop of 1917-18 had yielded about 300,000 barrels of oil. He suggested the appointment of a committee to report on reorganization with a view to making the association national or international.

The committee on rules recommended many changes, and it was voted by the association to take in the vegetable oil industry. A request was made of the Shipping Board for more vessels for South American ports.

ARGENTINA'S TRADE REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 8)

Suggestions to Americans

"Manufacturers in the United States must train young men for foreign service and give them sufficient inducements to live permanently in foreign countries. One of the most discouraging features of our overseas trade is the lack of competent men to fill important positions abroad.

"Some plan must be adopted by which the foreign buyer may be protected against the unreliable or unscrupulous commission merchant or manufacturer. Nothing has so harmed American trade during the past few years as the action of some concerns who have failed to comply with their contracts, and in some instances defrauded their clients. Perhaps the licensing of firms by the Federal Trade Commission to do an export business and the extension of the Commission's jurisdiction over their actions would be a remedy for this difficulty.

"American capital must be more freely invested in South American securities of proved worth.

"No single factor," he added, "has been more responsible for the important part that Great Britain has taken in supplying Argentina with raw material and manufactured products than the very large investment of British capital in Argentine railways and industrial enterprises."

It is estimated that the investment of British capital in Argentina is close to \$2,000,000,000.

Mr. Barrett illustrates German business methods, by citing the following incidents:

"At the beginning of the war most of the Germans were compelled to liquidate their business and found themselves with large sums of money on hand, which they were able to utilize in making short-time loans. Now they are financially able to take advantage of the price reductions and to lay in large stocks, which will practically give them control of the market.

"The English houses have on hand large stocks which have been on order for many months, and which were purchased when prices were at the very peak. It can be said that much of the future trade in textiles in the Argentine will have to go through the German houses. This affects the British textile trade to a greater extent than the American trade because we have no system of distribution for our textiles."

Patents and Trade Marks

In a paper read before the American Commercial Club of Buenos Aires by R. W. Huntington and published by The First National Bank of Boston, Mass., to aid its customers engaged in foreign trade, the patent and trade mark laws of Argentina are described as follows:

"The only valid patent based on a foreign invention is one which is applied for by the foreign patentee or his heirs or assigns, before the invention is worked in this country. Many of the principal manufacturers of the United States are now aware of the importance of patenting their rights in the Argentine before offering the patented article for sale here; since if the article has already been manufactured here, or even sold either by the foreign patentee or any other person such manufacture or sale constitutes previous public knowledge, and the foreign patentee would be barred from preventing such manufacture or importation both of which might have been successfully avoided by applying for the confirmation of the foreign patent in time.

Trade Mark Requirements

"The fact that priority of registration is in most cases the only requisite to hold a trade mark, and the additional fact that the law does not require the registrant to prove the fact that he is using the mark in order to register it, (as is the case in the United States) nor even to use

the mark once registered, give the law a scope which in all probability was far from the intention of the legislators. While the object of such laws in all countries is to give protection to manufacturers and merchants in the use of their distinctive brands or emblems, the interests of the public in general are paramount in all legislation, and there is no doubt that the public is not properly protected against imitations, when any person may register a well-known foreign brand and not only prevent the originator of the same from using it, but also sell an inferior article under its name.

"It is the usual custom to register all marks of any new goods received by merchants, not to defraud the manufacturers, but to prevent unscrupulous parties from defrauding them as well as the merchant. This is very well as long as the registration remains in honest hands, but an arrangement should in all cases be made between the manufacturer and the agent or merchant, to protect the former in case of the possible death or bankruptcy of the latter, in which case all trade marks registered in his name would be considered as an asset of the business, and might even be sold at auction, as in several cases has been done."

The steamship lines from New York to Argentine ports are the following:

Barber Line, Barber & Co., 17 Battery Place.

Norton Line, Norton, Lilly & Co., Produce Exchange Building.

Prince Line, R. P. Houston & Co., 17 Battery Place.

American-Rio Plata Line, Houlder, Weir & Boyd, 24 State Street.

Lamport & Holt Line, Bush & Daniels, 301 Produce Exchange Building.

New York & South American Line, J. W. Ryan, 11 Broadway.

Merchants Line, W. R. Grace & Co., Hanover Square.

Bills of lading are furnished by the steamship companies. A certificate of origin of merchandise must be presented to the Argentine consulate in the jurisdiction in which the shipment is made, in order to be legalized.

The Argentine Republic has consulates at the following points in the United States: Mobile, Ala.; Apalachicola, Fla.; Fernandina, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; Portland, Me.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Pascagoula, Miss.; St. Louis, Mo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Juan, Porto Rico; Port Arthur, Tex.; Tacoma, Wash.; Norfolk, Va.; Newport News, Va.; San Francisco, Cal.

Tariff on Drugs and Chemicals

Ernesto C. Perez, consul general of Argentina, said in reply to a request from DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS for a statement concerning the tariff on drug and chemical products:

"Chemical products in general pay a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem in the Argentine Republic, each article according to its quality and assessment. There are no differential tariffs. Goods from all countries pay the same."

The ad valorem duties are not, in the main, based on the actual value of the imported articles. For convenience a special valuation tariff, containing nearly 4,000 distinct items, is given force of the law by article 14 of the customs law. Any article embraced in this list is, therefore, in effect, subject to a specific rate of duty. While this system is in effect specific it is still considered by the Argentine people themselves as ad valorem. The reason fixed values are used instead of actual values is obviously the difficulty in determining accurately the real

value and the expense incident to maintaining a corps of expert appraisers such as are maintained in this country.

A sharp distinction is made in Argentina between the real specific rates of duty and the ad valorem rates calculated on the fixed values. The former represent, in the main, the protective duties, and the rates are much higher than most of the ad valorem rates. The average rate of duty on articles subject to specific duties imported in the calendar year 1914 was equal to somewhat more than 46 per cent ad valorem, while of the articles subject to ad valorem rates of duty less than 2 per cent were dutiable at so high a rate.

In the classification of goods the customs authorities of Argentina apply both the customs law and the valuation tariff. Any failure of the article presented for the importation to correspond exactly with that assigned to a given rate of duty in the customs law makes the article subject to the general rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Consular Documents

Argentina is one of the few American countries that do not require a consular invoice. Bills of lading in triplicate must, however, be legalized before an Argentine consul, and there must be a certificate of origin, in triplicate, which is usually attached to the bills of lading.

The principal difference between the combined bill of lading and certificate of origin and the ordinary consular invoice is that the former does not show the value of the merchandise. In view of the official valuations fixed for practically all articles imported, the need of the invoice to determine the value for the duty purposes is greatly lessened.

The customs regulations are very strict as to the exactness in the entry. Apparently the declaration in an entry of a smaller quantity than is actually imported is deemed an attempt to smuggle the excess into the country without payment of duty. The entry of an article different from that actually imported is similarly considered an attempt to smuggle. In either event the excess measured in value is confiscated. That, at least, is the wording of the law. In actual practice, instead of taking over the goods in dispute, or a part of them, the customs authorities impose a fine equal to the official valuation of the article, or, in the absence of such official valuation, the actual value in bonded warehouse of the excess. The basis of the fine is the amount actually found in the package less than declared in the entry.

The introduction of dutiable goods by ordinary mail is prohibited. The purpose is of course to prevent smuggling, but the prohibition is applied even in the case of packages that by their form obviously contain merchandise. In this case a fine is imposed varying from 5 per cent up to the entire value of the merchandise, according to the circumstances.

The parcel-post convention provides for a delivery charge not to exceed 30 centavos gold in Argentina for each parcel, irrespective of weight.

The convention also provides that on arrival the parcels shall be subject to all customs duties and customs regulations in force in the country of destination.

Trade opportunities in Bolivia with particulars concerning invoice requirements, tariff duties, and figures showing the exports of crude drugs, and imports of chemicals, dyestuffs and medicinal preparations will be published in the issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of June 4.

ARGENTINA TRADING METHODS

John M. Grain, of Grain, Lascano & Co., importers and exporters, Buenos Aires, Argentina, says that sales agents for American manufacturers should be allowed to handle other merchandise than the goods manufactured by the house he is representing.

As the 60 to 90 day letter of credit system is taking firm hold throughout South America, the South American branch manager of an exporter in the United States should never reject an order tendered on that basis as long as the merchant offering it can prove his good standing and show proof of similar transactions with other local or foreign manufacturers. All prices quoted per cable to any foreign agency should be given in the value of the country in which the agency is located, and never on the basis of free on board in any United States port. The quotation should be on the basis of cost, insurance, and freight in harbor of the country from which the inquiry comes. The prices quoted should be the prices at which the goods are to be sold to the local dealers, and no margin should be allowed to the local agent to permit the raising or lowering of these prices without inquiry to that effect being made of the home office.

In commenting on these statements by Mr. Grain, the "New York Times" says:

Mr. Grain's suggestion prohibiting salesmen from carrying lines other than those made by their employers apparently grows out of the injustice to salesmen in South America that he says is imposed by the present commission payment system which is used by South American representatives in all large cities. The representatives, he says, pay their men only on commission, and then no higher than 3 per cent of the local selling prices of the goods. The amounts thus earned, according to Mr. Grain, are often so small that they barely cover the cost of the salesmen's expenses, and to offset this condition they carry competing lines. These lines often are lower priced than the American product the salesman is supposed to be handling, with the result that the latter merchandise is not pushed.

Of the efforts of German exporters to retain their hold on South American business Mr. Grain writes: "The best-organized selling forces any nation ever had throughout South America were maintained by the German manufacturers, who never intrusted the sales of their merchandise to an agent who represented more than a dozen manufacturers in noncompeting lines of goods, and never to one who represented a manufacturer making a competing line. These agents were largely idle throughout the war, yet they were financially sustained by German banks upon the authorization of the firms whose goods they sold. Since 1915 these agents have received nearly 9,500,000 pesos, just to maintain their offices and full crews in anticipation of future business openings."

The J-R Products Company, manufacturing chemists and distributors, is the name of a new concern recently formed in Cincinnati. They will manufacture Aero-Gas, a new motor fuel, J-R Radiator Compounds, J-R Anti-Freeze, J-R Radiator Plugger, and J-R Carbon Solvent. The new company has taken over the building at 8th and Evans Streets, in the heart of the automobile manufacturing district of Cincinnati. J. H. Ratliff is president and manager, and Elliot Clarkson, secretary and treasurer.

Judge Hugh, in the U. S. District Court has approved the accounts of Frank H. Platt, John W. Herbert and Charles W. Holloway, receivers of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation in equity proceedings brought by the Central Foundry Co., and directed that they be discharged when certain remaining payments are made.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals Page 22. Essential Oils, Page 23; Crude Drugs, Page 24.

LARGER EXPORT DEMAND FOR DRUGS

Pharmaceutical Preparations in Special Request for Foreign Markets—Sharp Jump of \$10 a Flask in Price of Quicksilver—Trading in Crude Drugs Broadening Out

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aconite Root, 5c lb.	Mercury, \$10 flask.
Bayberry Wax, 1c lb.	Bisulphate, 8c lb.
Balm Gilead Buds, 20c lb.	Blue Mass, 3c lb.
Camphor, 10c lb.	Blue Ointment, 30%, 3c lb.
Cloves, Zan., 14c lb.	50%, 4c lb.
Amboyas, 8c lb.	Calomel, 8c lb.
Ginger, African, 3c lb.	Corrosive Sublimate, 7c lb.
Japan, 2c lb.	Red Precipitate, 9c lb.
Glycerin, dyn., 1c lb.	White Precipitate, 8c lb.
Japan Wax, 1c lb.	With Chalk, 3c lb.
Nutmegs, 1c lb.	Pepper, Black Sing., 2c lb.
Oil Cloves, 30c lb.	Poke Berries, 2c lb.

Declined

Acid Citric, 4c lb.	Iron Citrate, 3c lb.
Alcohol, Wood, 8c gal.	And Ammon. Citrate, 3c lb.
Boneset Lvs. & Tops, 5c lb.	Green Scales, 4c lb.
Caffeine, 25c lb.	Phosphate, 2c lb.
Cantharides, Chin., 10c lb.	Pyrophosphate, 2c lb.
Corn Silk, 2c lb.	Opium, Gran., \$1 lb.
Coumarin, 25c lb.	Powdered, \$1.50 lb.
Cramp Bark, true, 5c lb.	Potass. Citrate, 3c lb.
Gum Arabic, Powd., 5c lb.	Potass. Permanganate, 5c lb.
Horehound Lvs., 5c lb.	Prickly Ash Bark, 2c lb.
Liverwort Lvs., 3c lb.	Sodium Citrate, 3c lb.
Oil Bergamot, 25c lb.	Tamarinds, 5c keg
Phenolphthalein, 50c lb.	Thymol, 50c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Calomel	\$1.59	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.91
Camphor, Jap. ref.	2.50	2.40	2.35	1.12
Chloroform	.30	.30	.33	.64
Glycerin, C. P.	.21	.21	.18	.65
Opium, gum	9.50	9.00	15.00	*25.00
Quinine Sulphate	.80	.80	.80	.75
Oil Cloves	1.90	1.55	1.85	3.20
Oil Peppermint	9.50	9.50	9.25	3.60
Wild Cherry Bark	.17	.17	.17	.12
Ergot, Russ.	*3.25	*3.00	3.00	.90
Buchu, short	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.37
Asafoetida	5.25	5.25	5.00	2.00
Ipecac	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.60	1.60	*1.75	.47
Cloves, Zan.	.34	.19	.19	.47

*Nominal

Several strong developments have featured the market over the week-end. Sharp advances in prices have been announced for a few items. The market is strong with the outlook for prices generally higher. Many products have found their way into strong hands with the inevitable "bullish" effect. The realization that the downward movement following the armistice, was slightly overdone, seems to be prevalent throughout the trade at this time. However, the usual number of lower prices for pharmaceuticals are apparent.

Buying for export is reported to be quite heavy at the present time. Many manufacturers are also in the market for much needed supplies. Speculative buying is said to have been limited during the week.

Pharmaceutical Products

Most price changes have been downward in this group. Quicksilver, the mercurials, camphor, and glycerin however have stood out as strong features among the pharmaceuticals. Citric acid, the citrates, thymol, opium, caffeine, coumarin and phenolphthalein are lower.

Acid Citric—The weak condition of the market still exists. Manufacturers have again cut the price of the acid and are quoting 98c@98½c a pound without offer. Second hands are offering goods at 98c and downward. Importations continue large and selling competition, particularly among second hands, is very keen.

Alcohol—Wood alcohol is lower on the accumulations of supplies here and the limited demand. For the 95 per cent refined \$1.20@\$1.22 per gallon is current and for the 97 per cent, \$1.22@\$1.23 is the figure.

Caffeine—The price of this product has been marked down about 25c owing to the smallness of current demand. From \$6.75 to \$7.00 a pound about represents the market.

Camphor—The undertone of the market is very strong with cabled advices from Japan quoting futures for slabs at a marked advance. Stocks at the source are reported as considerably below normal with the prospect of rising prices. Tablets are scarce at \$2.65@\$2.75, according to size. Japanese refined in 2½ pound slabs is quoted at \$2.50. American refiners are still maintaining a nominal figure of \$2.50@\$2.60 for their products. Sales for delivery of slabs three months hence were made above \$2.40.

Citrates—The weak condition of the acid is keeping the market for the salts weak. Manufacturers again announce a reduction in prices. Iron citrate, U. S. P. VIII, is now quoted at \$1.28 a pound. Iron and ammonium citrate is \$1.13, green scales \$1.41 a pound. The phosphate costs \$1.08 and the pyrophosphate \$1.13. U. S. P. potassium citrate in bulk is offered at \$1.84 while the eighth revision sodium salt is quoted at \$1.15 a pound. U. S. P. IX, sodium citrate is \$1.30. All prices for lots of 50 pounds or more.

Coumarin—Down to \$6.75 a pound can be done for refined coumarin. The market ranges from this figure up to \$7.00. Demand is reported to be small at the present time with stocks exceptionally plentiful.

Glycerin—Prices are firmly maintained by refiners with a steady demand reported. For C. P. in drums 21c is the bottom of the market at present with dynamite selling from 21c up. C. P. in cans still costs 23c a pound. For saponifications 14½c@15c is the price, while soap lye is quoted at 13½c a pound. Export demand for dynamite is said to be heavy.

Mercury—Selling agents have advanced their prices for quicksilver sharply \$10.00 a flask and are now quoting on a basis of \$92.00. Second hands are offering supplies up to \$95.00 and sales are reported to have been made at this level. Stocks on the spot are said to be very small and this, coupled with a brisk demand, has driven the prices upward.

Mercurials—Manufacturers of quicksilver salts have announced advances in the price of the mercurial list owing to the advanced cost of the metal. U. S. P. calomel has advanced eight cents to \$1.59 a pound, the bisulphate is up a similar amount to \$1.17 and white precipitate has also advanced equally to \$1.88 for lumps and \$1.93 for powder. Corrosive sublimate is seven cents higher at \$1.43 for powder and granular and \$1.48 for crystals. Red precipitate at \$1.88 for lumps and \$1.93 for powder is nine cents higher. Blue pill mass is now 78c and powder 80c a pound. Mer-

curial ointment, fifty per cent, is now quoted at \$1.06 and the thirty per cent 76c a pound. Mercury with chalk is quoted at 78c. All quotations are for lots of fifty pounds or more.

Opium—Arrivals at New York continue heavy and the market remains weak with little or no support from buying interests. Powdered and granular opium have been reduced further during the week. For the former \$12.00@12.50 a pound is quoted while for the granulated \$14.50@15.00 is current. The gum is still offered at \$9.00@10.00 with the probability that less might be done in some quarters on a firm bid. The arrivals last week amounted to about 325 cases of Turkish gum.

Phenolphthalein—Owing to cheaper cost of production and a limited call from the drug trade, manufacturers of phenolphthalein have reduced their prices about fifty cents per pound. Quotations are now being made at \$3.00 a pound and up to \$3.10. Selling competition is keen among makers.

Thymol—U. S. P. crystals are lower at \$7.00@7.25 a pound. Supplies are plentiful with demand at a minimum. The market is soft and tending lower.

Essential Oils

Outside of the sharp advance registered by oil of cloves, there has been little activity of importance among the essential oils. The market is generally quiet with few price changes.

Oil Bergamot—The price of the natural oil is down about twenty five cents to \$5.75@6.00 a pound owing to the smallness of the demand. The synthetic product is quoted at \$4.00@4.50 without change.

Oil Cloves—Following the sharp upward move in the price of the spice, essential oil people have boosted the price of the oil about 30c a pound. From its weak position of a week or so ago, the oil has strengthened materially and is now quoted at \$1.85@2.00 a pound in cans.

Crude Drugs

The spice group has stood out as the strong feature of the crude drug market. Zanzibar cloves have scored an unprecedented advance.

The high price of silver has been a factor in putting up costs of goods in the Orient, almost doubling the price. Gingers are higher. Peppers are up.

Domestic botanicals are not being offered in the country in quantities such as are the usual shipments at this time of the year. The prices being asked by collectors are higher by comparison than they have been during the past four years. Gatherers are fighting shy of contracts.

The market has been active and prices somewhat higher during the week with demand for both domestic and export consumption greater.

Aconite Root—A scarcity, which is expected to be only temporary, has strengthened the price of the root to 45c@50c for the whole and 50c@60c a pound for the powdered.

Balm of Gilead Buds—Scarcity of supplies both in this market and at the source has been responsible for the price again advancing. From \$1.05 to \$1.15 a pound is the current figure.

Boneset—Leaves and tops are lower on the arrivals of new stocks from the country. The price has been cut to 12c@14c a pound.

Cloves—A realization that the available stocks of Zanzibar cloves are not nearly as large as most importers believed them to be at the source and higher quotations in London, has forced the price on spot sharply upward to 33c@35c a pound. Amboynas are also higher at 42c@44c a pound.

MADERO BROS. KEPT PAYMENT OF \$9,424

The Madero Brothers, Inc., who went into bankruptcy in February, 1918, owing to numerous claims against them, and the arrest of Tonko L. Milic, general manager, on charges of fraud, have been sued by the Gus V. Brecht Butchers Supply Co., of St. Louis, for the return of \$9,424 paid for permanganate of potash which the St. Louis company declares was never received. The complaint filed in the Supreme Court, this week, sets forth the facts that the company was unable to obtain permanganate of potash in 1917, and finally received an offer from Madero Brothers, Inc., who said they knew where a supply could be obtained. The Gus V. Brecht Butchers Supply Co. paid Madero Bros. \$9,424, but failed to hear anything further from the brokers.

Demands for the return of the money were ignored. Madero Brothers, Inc., are said to rely upon the fact that the firm went through bankruptcy, as a defense to the suit. The complaint which was filed by A. Parker Nevin, 30 Church street, alleges fraud and declares there was no great amount of permanganate of potash in the market at the time, and that Madero Bros. did not know of anyone who could supply the 2,240 pounds wanted.

PORTO RICO TARIFF TO BE INCREASED

Porto Rico drug companies have requested New York manufacturers and exporters to ship goods before June 18, owing to the action of the House of Representatives which has passed a bill to provide revenue for the Government of Porto Rico, and which is now pending in the Senate, and if passed will go into effect July 1. The following rates are prescribed:

Patent or proprietary medicines from 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem.

Perfumery or toilet articles (except soap and tooth paste) from 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Alcohol contained in the preparations from 28 cents to 50 cents per liter.

John Clarke & Company say of spices: "The market is more active and prices are generally higher in all markets; the trading here for the week has been very broad, nearly all the articles on the list have advanced, some rather violently, under large and persistent domestic and export demand, and the closing is firm, with wide inquiry for further needs, and a tendency in most of the standard and more widely dealt in grades toward still higher price levels."

The Ferritone Chemical Co. has been incorporated at Council Bluffs, Ia., to manufacture proprietary medicines, wholesale and retail. The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The business will be conducted by a board of directors. Until the first annual meeting C. Horton Coye will act as president and secretary and Charles B. Fricke as vice-president and treasurer.

The United Drug Co. is to offer \$750,000 of a 6 per cent second preferred stock to its employees at par. This is the unissued balance of an authorized amount of \$10,000,000 of second preferred stock and employees are to be given the privilege of paying for their purchase in weekly instalments as low as 50 cents per share.

Gum mastic, gum karaya, and gum tragacanth have been held free of duty as crude drug gums under paragraph 477 by the Board of General Appraisers. The protests were made by A. Klipstein & Co., A. Stallman & Co., and Thurston & Braidich.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Acids, Page 23; Heavy Chemicals, Page 25.

SAGGING MARKET FOR CHEMICALS

Large Supplies of Acids Cause Downward Tendency in Prices—Caustic Soda Firmer on Strong Export Demand—Consumers Placing Larger Orders for Soda Ash

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Potassium Bichromate, 3c lb. Potassium Chlorate, cryst., 5c lb.
Potassium Prussiate, red 5c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	1b. \$12	\$13 1/4	\$14	\$43
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton 16.00	16.00	20.00	35.00
Bleaching Powder	100 lbs. 1.50	1.50	1.50	2.50
Copper Sulphate	100 lbs. 7.00	7.25	7.50	9.25
Carbon Tetrachloride	1b. .13	.13	.14	.15 1/4
Potash, Caustic	1b. .35	.35	.40	.82 1/2
Salt peter, Gran.	1b. .15	.15	.20	.27 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs. 1.60	1.60	1.75	2.20
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 2.70	2.70	2.75	4.40
Potassium Bichromate	100 lbs. .28	.31	.34	.44 1/4

Business in heavy chemicals was far from active, and where price changes have occurred the tendency has been downward. Consumers fail to show much desire to anticipate their wants, and the entire buying throughout the week has been limited. Caustic soda has been in good demand and in the majority of cases holders of spot material for export have advanced their prices materially. The export call for this chemical has cleaned up most of the stocks in second hands, consequently, the undertone of the market is much firmer than for weeks. Where lots have passed at a low figure during the week, in the majority of cases the seller was anxious to realize rather than store the goods. Local consumers are entering the market for larger orders of soda ash. The export call is good and the majority of stocks are passing out of this port at a figure close to \$1.85 f. a. s.

The acids have failed to strengthen to any appreciable extent. High test acetic continues to find a ready market both for export and domestic use. Supplies of all the heavy acids are still large.

The alum situation is without important change, and prices are holding at former levels, with trading largely of a routine nature. On account of the light spot stocks of ammonium sulphate trading is limited, and supplies for the most part are held in tight hands.

Bleaching powder has failed to recover and spot supplies are freely offered at a low figure. Copper sulphate shows additional strength this week, and many inquiries were reported. Bichromate and carbonate of potash have been fairly active in most directions, with the price somewhat weaker on the former. Yellow prussiate of potash was offered more freely, and the market was reported slightly easier.

Acid, Acetic—Closing prices for spot or nearby acetic acid were \$2.75@3.00 per hundred for the 28 per cent material; \$6.00@7.00 per hundred pounds for the 56 per cent.; \$7.00@8.00 per hundred for the 70 per cent.; \$8.50 for the 80 per cent commercial and \$9.00 for the pure in hundred pound lots. The price

on glacial ranged from \$12.00@13.50 per hundred pounds according to the quantity and the seller. The lower test acids are in fair demand from the domestic consumers, but the point of activity is centered on the 80 per cent and glacial where the export call, as well as the domestic, has been keen. Supplies are still plentiful and the market is far from firm.

Acid, Muriatic—All degrees of muriatic acid are moving in the New York market, but the movement is so slow in most directions that it can hardly be called active. Stocks are still in abundance on spot, which continue to retard the market from becoming firm, and prices are in many cases named by the buyer. Figures are frequently heard at \$1.10@1.25 for the 18 degree in carboys; \$1.25@1.50 for the 20 degree; \$1.50@1.75 for the 22 degree. Without doubt these figures are subjected to changes by many holders.

Acid, Nitric—The unstable condition which has characterized the market for nitric acid continues to hold, owing to the surplus stocks, and lack of interest displayed by consumers. Practically all degrees are easy on spot. Prices closed at unchanged levels.

Acid, Sulphuric—The situation on sulphuric acid has failed to improve. Many holders are trying hard to hold figures at high levels. Wide price ranges are heard, but it is safe to state that the majority of sales are passing at a figure close to \$11 for the 60 degree material f. o. b. works in tank car lots. While prices are frequent at \$18@22 for the 66 test acid, plenty of stocks are available for spot or future shipment at \$16 a ton. Oleum is somewhat easier in price and consumers have no difficulty in locating stocks at \$18 f. o. b. works. Western quotations on the different degree acids are lower.

Alums—Prices on all alums have been well maintained and closing prices were 4 1/4c a pound for the ammonium lump; 4 1/4c@4 1/2c a pound for the ground; 4 1/4c for the powdered, and 13c@15c a pound for the chrome. The inquiries for potash lump were somewhat more frequent than usual, although no large transactions were reported.

Ammonium Sulphate—Supplies are not particularly large in the spot market, and in view of the tight situation and many inquiries that are being received for foreign as well as domestic consumers, holders are not inclined to do a great deal of shading regardless of quantity or buyer. Closing prices were firm at \$4.50@4.90 for the domestic variety in one hundred pound lots.

Copper Sulphate—A number of large factors in the New York market are holding their prices at \$7.00@7.50 according to quantity and brand. Considerable quantities of this material have been passing over seas of late. The volume of business, although not particularly large, has strengthened the undertone of the market.

Bleaching Powder—No additional activity is noted this week on bleaching powder, and the bulk of trading continues to be confined to small quantities. Very little interest has been shown by the majority of large consumers for either spot or futures, and prices for the most part closed weak. Producers continue to quote \$1.50 per hundred pounds f. o. b. works, but this figure can be shaded.

Lead Acetate—Business has been steady on acetate of lead since last report, and while the demand was not very pronounced, inquiries were received in an increased volume. Leaders report that supplies on spot are not exceptionally heavy, and in view of this fact are not inclined to do much shading. Closing prices, in the main were steady at 14c@14½c for the white crystals; 13½c@14c for the broken cakes, and from 13¼c@14½c a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic—The recent reduction in price by producers has failed to stimulate buying interest to any appreciable extent. Sales were reported on the basis of 35c a pound for the 88-92, material and without doubt a 39c figure could be done on large lots. The 70-75 per cent grade has fallen off in price and quotations are now being made at a figure in the neighborhood of 25c a pound.

Aqua Ammonia—The demand for ammonia water has been active during the week, but prices have not changed. While the lower degrees are in fair demand, the majority of sales recorded were for the 26 degree which is in especially good call at this time. Supplies are still sufficient for some time to come. Sales of the 26 degree are passing at 6½c a pound.

Potassium Carbonate—The price of the U. S. P. variety has failed to hold and quotations are lower. The demand for the 90@95 p. c. continues to rule strong among consumers, and supplies on the spot market are limited. Quotations heard on the 96@98 p. c. at the close were close to 25c a pound.

Salt peter—This chemical is meeting with fair demand, but the undertone of the market is far from firm, as supplies on the open market are large.

Caustic Soda—The demand for the last few days has been fairly heavy in most directions and in the majority of cases holders of spot material for export have advanced prices materially. At the close buyers for foreign shipment were unable to locate offerings much under \$2.70 per hundred pounds f. a. s. which is a decided advance over the price of a week or so ago, when offerings were being made under \$2.50. The call from foreign consumers has strengthened the local situation, as the surplus which was practically controlled by second hands is now cleaned up in most directions. Producers are holding prices at \$2.75 for the 76 flat f. o. b. works. While lower figures have been recorded over the interval, they were usually on lots on which holders were anxious to realize.

Soda Ash—Local consumers have played an important part in the soda ash situation during the week, and larger quantities are passing in that direction. At the close it was said that a number of large sales were destined to foreign ports at a figure close to \$1.85 per hundred f. a. s. Sales of 150 pounds lots were reported over the week at a low figure for the 58 per cent flat. Producers are quoting \$1.75 for the 58 flat f. o. b. works.

SUES KALBFLEISCH CORPORATION

American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., is suing the Kalbfleisch Corporation for \$5,541, amount due under a contract for products which were delivered between April 29 and June 30, 1916. Through Chadbourne, Babbitt & Wallace, 14 Wall street, attorneys for the plaintiff, it is stated that only \$972, has been paid on account. The answer has not been filed.

Representatives of the Hooker Electrochemical Co. have made an inspection of the Government powder plant at Nitro, near Charleston, W. Va., but they have not announced any plans for buying the property or operating the plant.

Financial Notes

The annual report of the American Glue Company for 1918 shows net profits of \$995,907, which compare with \$1,917,833 in 1917 and \$714,887 in 1916. After deducting \$621,590 for income taxes, reserves, and preferred stock dividends, there remained a balance of \$314,317 for the common stock equal to \$31.43 a share which compares with \$120.02 a share in the preceding year and \$57 a share in 1916. In addition to 10 per cent in cash, the company paid a dividend of 10 per cent in Liberty bonds last year.

The earnings of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc., in April amounted to \$115,000. As it takes only \$50,000 a month to pay the \$2 dividend on the company's stock, the present rate is well covered. May earnings will make the best showing yet. From the operation of a single vessel this company cleared \$125,000. The concern controls 18 ships in all, which are expected alone to earn the dividend, to say nothing of the receipts of the parent organization.

Surplus of United States Industrial Alcohol as of Jan. 1, \$12,384,635.

The United Dyewood Co. will pay a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on July 2 on stock of record June 14.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Co. will pay a quarterly dividend of \$4 on June 16 to stockholders of record June 2.

The United Drug Company's report for the first three months of the current year shows a surplus after charges and taxes of \$1,343,801, which, after deducting first and second preferred dividends, equaled \$5.25 a share on the common stock.

The Atlas Powder Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 payable June 10 to stockholders of record May 31.

Davison Chemical Co. stock advanced, last week, on the Baltimore Stock Exchange to 39½. The earnings are increasing.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	11	11½	Hercules Powder ..	228	232
*Am. Ag. Ch.	109½	110	Hercules, Powd., pf.	106	109
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	101	102	H'k Electro.	70	..
*Am. Chicle	76	78	H'k Elec., pf.	65	80
*Am. Chicle, pf.	74	77	Heyden Chem.	8	8½
*Am. Cot. Oil.	56	57	*Int. Agricul.	26½	27
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	91	93	*Int. Agricul., pf.	85	86½
*Am. Cyan.	20	20	*Int. Salt	51	54
*Am. Cy., pf.	60	70	K. Solvay	105	120
*Am. Druggists S.	13	13½	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
*Am. Linseed	63	63½	Merrimac	95	100
*Am. Linseed, pf.	95	96	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Malt	3½	4	Mutual Co.	150	..
Atlas Powder	147	152	Niag. A., pf.	90	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	91	92½	Nat. A. & C.	38½	39
*Barrett Co.	136	137½	N't A. & C., pf.	88½	89
*Barrett Co., pf.	116½	119	Penn. Salt	88	92
Butterworth-Jud.	25	28	Rollin Ch.	40	80
By. Prod. Co.	115	119	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
Casain Co.	40	..	Semet S.	160	170
Davison Chem.	37½	38	Solv. Proc.	200	..
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65½	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Dow Chem. ....	..	160	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	14½	15
Dow Ch., pf. ....	..	103	Union Carbide	70	71½
Du Pont	285	295	*Un. Drug	121	124
Du Pont, deb., pf.	94	96	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	54½	55
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	120	122
Fed. Ch. pf.	95	100	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Fres. Tax. nw.	43	45	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	190	196	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	163½	164
*Gen. Chem., pf.	103	104	*Va-Car. Chem.	71½	72
Grasselli	170	175	*Va-Car. Ch., pf.	113	113½
Grasselli, pf.	101	105			

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.....	101	103
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.....	109	110
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.....	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.....	81½	82
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.....	95½	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924.....	102	103

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

CHEMICAL STOCKS GOING UP

Virginia-Carolina Chemical and American Agricultural Chemical issues were features of Friday's stock market. Virginia-Carolina Chemical sold up more than 5 points and Agricultural Chemical more than 2 points.

The activity in chemical stocks is partly due to favorable legislation which is promised by Republicans in Congress, and in part to the increased demand for fertilizers, coal-tar products and colors already in evidence for reconstruction purposes.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors Page 26.

MANY DYE BASES ARE SCARCE

Demand for Tanning Materials Develops Strength—Intermediates Lower Owing to Large Supplies in Second Hands—Export Trade in Dyestuffs Improving

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Phenol, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Declined

Xylol, 5c gal.
Monochlorbenzol, 1c lb.

Nitrobenzol, 1c lb.
Paranitraniline, 5c lb.
Xylidine, 5c lb.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Week	Month	Year
		Last	Last	Last
Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	\$.22	\$.22	\$.22	\$.30
Naphthalene, flake ..lb.	.05	.05	.05	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Phenol .....	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	.08	.51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Xylol, pure .....	.35	.40	.40	.35
Tolnol, pure .....	.24	.25	.25	5.65
Aniline Oil .....	.21	.20	.23	.25
Benzaldehyde, Tech. ....lb.	.75	.75	1.00	5.10
Betanaphthol, distilled ..lb.	.45	.45	.55	.65
Paranitraniline	1.00	1.05	1.15	1.25
o-Toluidine .....	.40	.40	.40	1.25

Trading has been steady for practically all in the general list over the interval with prices slightly down. This is especially true of the intermediates. Holders of spot stocks experience keen selling competition. On account of the increasing difficulties in securing supplies of dye bases and dyewoods from primary points there is a tendency on the part of importers to name higher prices. Advances are expected of a number of raw tanning materials, which are scarce on spot. The demand for all dyeing and tanning materials has been unusually keen and a number of items are extremely hard to locate on the open market.

Benzol continues to play an important part in the market and prices for the most part are upwards. Supplies of this crude are limited on the spot market. Trading in naphthalene has improved since last report, but the market continues easy, following the surplus which is still available on spot. Holders in most directions are quoting from 7c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Phenol has tightened up in price and holders of any great amount on spot are infrequent. In most quarters prices are named close to 9c a pound, but 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c stuff is still available.

Taking the intermediates as a whole, activity has ruled during the week with prices tending downward, owing to the supplies in second hands. Aniline oil is somewhat stiffer in price in certain directions due to the fact that supplies are not as easy as hitherto. The salt continues to hold its own in the trading end and is trying hard to stiffen up in price. Supplies of both, while not burdensome, are sufficient for the time being. Benzaldehyde, benzidine, benzoic acid and betanaphthol have failed to recover to any appreciable extent with prices virtually unchanged. Paratoluidine, paranitrotoluol and alpha-naphthylamine were in good demand throughout the entire week and the inquiry was very strong. Textile orders recorded of late are of a larger variety than formerly. It is re-

ported that large orders were recently booked for the Far East and South American countries.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—For the most part the situation is unchanged on all grades of albumen and closing figures were reported higher in some quarters especially on the Chinese egg. A small quantity of the last named material was quoted in the open market at \$1.90 a pound, and it is doubtful if this price could be shaded. In most quarters the price named for the real imported stuff was given at \$2.00@2.25 per pound. A fair domestic demand is reported for the technical which is sold in the local market at \$1.15@1.35 per pound. The foreign demand for this type is especially keen at this time and large quantities are passing out of this port at a considerably higher figure, owing to the fact that specifications in other countries are below those in force here. The domestic blood is finding a ready market at 55c@60c a pound, according to quantity.

Cochineal—Prices on practically all grades of cochineal are unchanged from last report. The demand is light and the inquiry for stocks in all positions is far from active. Prices named in most directions are given at 65c@80c a pound according to the quantity involved. It is highly probable that shading on the above figures could be done at this time because of the situation.

Archil—Not in a long time has there been such a good demand for all grades of archil from large consumers, and with the inquiry apparently increasing the market is stronger than has been noted for some time past. Closing prices for spot stocks, which are limited were 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @17 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the double, according to quantity, and for the triple and concentrated 15c and 18c a pound, respectively.

Fustic—Holders of the 51 degree liquid were asking from 12c@15c a pound according to quantity; \$40 @ \$50 a ton for the sticks; 4c@5c a pound for the chips; 22c@27c a pound for the solid material. There is a strong demand for the majority of large consumers, especially for the extracts and with an active inquiry the New York market closed somewhat steadier.

Cutch—Closing prices for spot stocks were close to 15c a pound for the Rangoon in boxes; 15c@16c for the liquid; and 14c@15c for the tablet form. Domestic consumers are not displaying much interest for this extract at this time and the majority of orders reported were for export.

Logwood—Prices were firm at unchanged levels of 20c@24c a pound for the solid; 25c@28c for the crystals; 11c@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the twaddle, and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for the contract. The New York market has been fairly active for all the above varieties of logwood, and with the inquiries increasing from day to day from important directions, the undertone of the situation is somewhat firmer.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Considerable interest has been manifested in benzol during the week, and in a number of quarters holders of spot material are practically cleaned out. Most of the stocks are now in first hands who are holding their quotations at 22c@27c a gallon according to the quantity involved. Small sales were recorded

over the interval at a figure close to 24c a gallon by second hands who have very little stuff to offer. The price tendency is upward in most directions following the fact that supplies are not sufficient to fulfil consumers requirements.

Naphthalene—The market closed a trifle stronger on naphthalene, due to the heavy demand that has prevailed for the last week. Supplies are still abundant in the open and offerings of spot are free at 7c@7½c a pound. From one or two directions the inside quotation of 5c was heard, and on the other hand some were asking 8c a pound. Quantity and buyer would be the determining factors between the price ranges heard. On the ball material in the spot market the prevailing condition is steady and prices are at previous levels of 8c@11c a pound.

Phenol—Offerings of phenol are not free in the New York market at this time, and stocks among second hands are limited. From one or two directions the inside price of 8½c a pound was heard and on the other hand producers are quoting 10½c f. a. s. with 9½c a pound ex-warehouse.

Most of the stocks are now in first hands who are not inclined to shade the 9½c price. It is anticipated that higher prices will rule before long.

Cresylic Acid—Nothing new has developed in the cresylic situation and prices closed unchanged at 85c@90c for the 95@97 p. c.; 40c@45c for the 50 p. c.; and the 25 p. c. at 40c@45c per gallon. The demand while active is far from pressing and stocks are sufficient to meet consumers wants for some time to come.

Intermediates

Acid H—The market is weak and while most sellers are asking \$1.75@\$2.00 a pound for spot goods, it is thought that these prices could be shaded on firm bids. Supplies on the spot market are greatly in excess of the demand and it is evident that lower prices are coming.

Acid Benzoic—A quiet condition has prevailed on this acid and prices are easy at 70c@75c a pound for the material in second hands. Higher prices are prevailing among holders of certain grades who are asking in the neighborhood of \$1.00 per pound. The inactive demand, coupled with the surplus stocks which are still found on the open market, tends to hold the market in a weak position. The crude is easy at 60c@65c a pound.

Aniline Oil—The situation on the oil is reported firmer in most directions, due to the fact that supplies are falling off to some extent. The consumer call has been noticeable over the interval, and fair sales have been made. Prices named are close to 22c a pound for the most part, although a 21c price is available on a firm bid.

Aniline Salt—The market for aniline salt has failed to strengthen to any great extent and a 30c price is still within reach of the consumer. Holders for the most part are quoting 34c a pound, but it is very evident that this price is for reading purposes only.

Para-Amidophenol—No important price change has been reported on this material. There is not a great deal of activity and the 98 p. c. hydrochloride is now available in the spot market at \$2.50 per pound, while the c. p. is quoted in some directions at \$4.50.

Benzoate of Soda—The situation shows no improvement this week and in some quarters holders of spot material are inclined to sell at a figure slightly under the prevailing quotation of 70c a pound. The lull that has been noticed in this market for several weeks caused stocks to accumulate and apparently there is

sufficient material available on spot to take care of more business.

Dinitrotoluol—Trading has been comparatively of light volume on dinitrotoluol and closing figures were easy at 35c@40c a pound. Spot stuff is readily found on the open market and offerings for once have been heard as low as 28c a pound.

Dianisidine—This intermediate is not found on the spot market and the orders that are placed are generally for future delivery. The inquiry has been very noticeable of late and it is reported that large orders are now being booked. Quotations are firm at \$10 a pound.

Paranitraniline—This intermediate continues downward for the most part, following the decline in cost of production. While business is far from brisk, good orders are being placed from day to day. Closing prices were \$1.00@\$1.15 per pound.

Para-Toluidine—This product continues to hold steady with prices firm in the face of heavy buying. Holders of spot supplies are asking from \$1.35@\$1.60 a pound. The inquiry is particularly strong from large consumers and factors expect a firm condition for some time to come.

Para-Nitrotoluol—From \$1.15@\$1.25 a pound are the prices heard for spot para-nitrotoluol, with a slightly lower figure among certain factors in the trade. The market has been active during the interval and leaders report that good orders were booked.

VERDICT ON CONTRACT FOR ACID

The Chromos Chemical Co. obtained a verdict for \$622 against David W. Hutchinson for breach of contract in failing to accept delivery of 3,000 pounds of benzoic acid in October, 1917. Hutchinson, through his attorney, Alvin T. Sapinsky, 135 Broadway, obtained postponement of the trial at the time, owing to the fact that his son, Wallace Hutchinson, a material witness, was a member of the Seventh Regiment called for service abroad.

The price of the acid was \$5.50 per pound. The plaintiff shipped 319 pounds. Hutchinson's attorney stated that there was a mutual understanding that the contract was to be waived until a later date.

NEW SULPHUR DYESTUFF

Levinstein Ltd., have recently patented the preparation of a new dyestuff (B.P. 124,589) obtained by melting acenaphthene with sulphur at 250° to 300° C., which dyes red brown shades on cotton of great fastness to washing and to chlorine, says the London "Dyer and Calico Printer."

An example of the process follows: 1 part acenaphthene is mixed with 3½ parts sulphur, and heated for 24 hours at 250° to 300° C. till the melt becomes thick and soluble in sodium sulphide. It is then powdered, dissolved in a boiling 10% solution of sodium sulphide, and hydrochloric acid is added till the dyestuff is precipitated. It is filtered and dried.

Trinidad, British West Indies, is shipping fustic wood to the United States for use in making a yellow dye for khaki textile goods. It is claimed that the Trinidad product is of superior dye strength to that from Mexico, whence most of the fustic sent to the United States is said to have been obtained. The declared export returns just to hand show that Trinidad exported, during 1918, 168,000 pounds of fustic wood to the United States, to the value of \$1,880. Thus far in 1919 the exports of fustic wood from Trinidad to the United States have amounted to 128,160 pounds, valued at \$1,486.

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 28 and 29.

ENGLAND BARS SACCHARIN IMPORTS

Five Hundred Cases from United States Arrive in Time—Camphor and Shellac Higher—British Exports to France Increase

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 27—The general tone of the market for drugs and chemicals is firmer. The importation of saccharin is prohibited except under license. Five hundred cases of American saccharin which has just arrived is held at 12s 4d in bond. This is a decided advance over recent prices.

Higher prices are announced for Japanese camphor, castor oil, ergot, phenacetin, resorcin, shellac, and silver stocks.

The market is easier for condurango, formaldehyde, phenazone, and potassium sulpho guaiacolate.

Lower prices are quoted for creosote carbonate, glycerophosphates, oil of sandalwood, and theobromine.

Export trade with France and occupied territories is increasing rapidly. Owing to the demand for camphor for foreign shipping and the increasing use of camphor for treatment of influenza cases, the supply is limited. There is also a strong demand for castor oil, ipecac, shellac, senega, and saccharin. Agar agar, gentian and menthol are firmer.

Arrivals of Turkey opium have reduced prices, but Persian opium is scarce and firm.

The drug sales held this month were well attended, and the sentiment displayed reminded one of pre-war times. Bids were much more frequent and the number of sales effected exceeded those of the last few years. There was active competition for cardamoms which realized 6d to 1s over private sales previous to the auction, and a further advance is expected. good Mysore Ceylon reaching 7s 4d per lb. Ergot of Rye is in increasing demand and is at the moment held up to 12s per lb. Rhubarb sold extremely well as much as 4s 2d per lb being paid for common high dried, and for Canton 4s 9d. Nux Vomica went off freely but at lower rates 23s 6d to 26s per cwt "without reserve." Cape aloes of good hard bright quality went off at firm rates 55s, seconds 52s, and dark from 50s to 40s.

By authority of the German National Alcohol Office the price of alcohol for the present business year is fixed as follows: The contract price for alcohol produced in potato or beet working distilleries is fixed at 134 marks per hectolitre, (26.4 gallons). A supplementary payment of about 2 marks is under consideration. For pure alcohol, so far as it is not intended for auction or for the manufacture of vinegar, an increase of 12 marks per hectolitre was effected last year. The same increase comes in force for completely denatured alcohol in casks and tank wagons. From the same date the price for alcohol sold for army drinking purposes was increased by 29 marks to 250 marks per hectolitre.

April exports from the United States were valued at \$715,000,000 compared with \$623,000,000 for January, the previous high mark. Imports were valued at \$273,000,000 compared with \$268,000,000 for March.

PRICE CHANGES IN LONDON DRUGS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 12—There have been a fair number of inquiries for export requirements, and consequent competition has caused slight reductions in some articles. The Budget was anxiously awaited, but the only trade alteration was an increase of the spirit duty, heavier than was expected. Changes in prices so far this month are as follows:

Almond Oil—English pressed has been reduced to 5s 9d per lb for cwt. lots, genuine B. P.

Amidopyrin—Stocks here are much depleted, and spot prices is now 65s per lb.

Aspirin is very depressed and may be bought at from 5s 6d down to 5s per lb.

Cadmium is easier at 6s 9d to 7s per lb.

Cloves are dearer at 11½ per lb. for fair Zanzibar.

Farina is dearer, at 41s to 42s per cwt. on spot.

Hexamine is quoted at 5s 9d to 6s on spot, but can be bought forward at 5s per lb.

Linseed Oil—Government control having been removed, the price is now advanced to 70s per cwt.

Methylsulphonal is very scarce, and would fetch 100s per lb. if obtainable.

Menthol—Business has been done on spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki at 23s per lb.

Opium—Supplies of Turkey are arriving from Smyrna, and prices are likely to be easier, but values are not yet fixed.

Resorcin on spot is still 22s, but to arrive as low as 15s is named.

Vanillin is again lower, at 38s to 40s per lb.

An increase of duty on chloral hydrate was expected, but no action was taken.

EXPORTS OF CAUSTIC SODA AND SODA ASH

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C. May 27—Japan is now the heaviest consumer of American caustic soda and soda ash, according to statistics secured by the Washington Bureau of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS from the Department of Commerce, her imports during the month of March amounting to more than \$236,000.

Total exports of caustic soda during the month, as reported by the department, were 11,881,462 pounds, valued at \$620,551, while 8,499,759 pounds of soda ash, valued at \$266,558, also were exported. The following table was prepared by the department to show how our exports were divided among the various countries:

Countries	Caustic Soda		Soda Ash	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Denmark	55,550	2,750	.....	.....
France	4,033	950	.....	.....
Greece	241,600	10,214	.....	.....
Italy	112,000	14,319	.....	.....
Norway	699,571	53,171	22,400	1,008
Sweden	474,663	17,390	1,008,220	51,638
Canada	502,050	20,038	3,131,787	69,220
Mexico	1,325,438	62,146	347,719	7,541
Cuba	495,505	16,264	96,730	1,748
Argentina	510,826	21,584	102,880	1,498
Brazil	595,409	36,426	374,955	18,169
Chile	102,990	4,522	30,000	570
Colombia	75,509	3,164	18,130	910
Peru	74,895	3,460	27,900	614
Uruguay	175,000	9,375	.....	.....
Venezuela	201,840	9,190	3,876	137
China	1,129,136	55,506	252,100	12,149
Dutch East Indies	1,302,582	86,833	338,390	15,833
Hongkong	218,325	13,238	.....	.....
Japan	3,085,109	151,645	2,707,135	84,946
Philippine Islands	164,162	9,554	.....	.....

EXPORTS FROM JAVA DURING 1918

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Batavia, Java, March 15—Among the articles exported from Java during 1918, compared with 1917, are the following oils, spices, gums and crude drugs, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce:

Articles	Unit	Jan.-Nov. 1918	December 1918	Twelve months 1918	Twelve months 1917
Cinchona bark	1000 kilos	2,154	285	2,439	3,118
Cocoa beans	1000 kilos	487	318	805	1,555
Coca leaf	1000 kilos	457	43	500	279
Copra	1000 kilos	3,432	62	3,494	24,531
Gum damar	1000 kilos	1,057	—	1,057	1,638
Kapok	1000 kilos	8,416	447	8,863	11,702
Oils—					
Citronella	kilos	217,159	10,965	228,124	515,763
Coconut	1000 liters	20,779	6,998	27,777	27,727
Kerosene & benzine	liters	105,991	11,250	117,241	91,510
Liquid fuel	liters	209,016	—	209,016	352,514
Paraffine	1000 kilos	5,113	—	5,113	3,674
Spices—					
Black pepper	1000 kilos	9,376	760	10,136	9,858
White pepper	1000 kilos	1,571	170	1,741	2,371
Quinine salts	kilos	223,778	27,326	251,104	131,518

The principal chemicals imported were alum, calcium carbide, caustic soda, sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid, the latter being in especially strong demand.

According to a report in "Handelsberichten," the imports of chemicals into Java and Madoera for the first half of 1918, 1917, 1916 were as follows:

	First Half 1916	First Half 1917	First Half 1918
Alum:			
From:—	1000 kilos	1000 kilos	1000 kilos
Singapore	100	233	50
Japan	5	198	52
Other countries	33	56	15
Total	138	487	117

Calcium carbide:

From:—	1000 kilos	1000 kilos	1000 kilos
Netherlands	149	6	1
United States	1	193	303
Japan	—	176	463
Other Countries	69	—	—
Total	219	375	767

Caustic Soda:

From:—	1000 kilos	1000 kilos	1000 kilos
Great Britain	333	49	120
United States	309	435	344
Japan	—	65	680
Other countries	127	52	21
Total	769	601	1,165

Carbonate of Soda*:

From:—	kilos	kilos	kilos
Netherlands	—	—	45
Great Britain	—	—	139,661
Singapore	—	—	1,016
United States	—	—	228,626
Japan	—	—	62,953
Total	—	—	432,301

Copper sulphate:

From:—	1000 kilos	1000 kilos	1000 kilos
United States	—	18	4
Japan	6	83	46
Other countries	16	7	2
Total	22	108	52

*Not mentioned in statistics before 1918.

Crude sulphuric acid:

From:—	kilos	kilos	kilos
Netherlands	85,785	7,360	—
United States	—	4,237	1,250
China	22,500	—	—
Japan	189,840	23,969	216,468
Total	298,125	35,566	217,718

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF LICORICE

The United States uses in excess of 60% of the world's production of licorice, over 95% of which is utilized in sweetening and flavoring tobacco products, says a writer in the "Bulletin," issued by Gaston, Williams & Wigmore. In licorice production Italy and Spain lead both in quantity and quality, but Mesopotamia, Egypt, Turkey and China also produce large quantities. In four years the United States imports of Licorice were as follows:

	Quantity Pounds	Value Dollars
1914 Licorice root	54,377,139	914,150
" extract	786,136	101,596
1915 Licorice root	82,289,410	1,557,442
" extract	1,056,646	149,302
1916 Licorice root	52,789,042	1,792,573
" extract	1,702,927	230,129
1917 Licorice root	59,398,644	2,189,441
" extract	1,156,300	253,671

GUIDE TO FAR EAST TRADING

"Trading With the Far East," published by the Irving National Bank, New York, tells how to sell in the Orient, policies to be pursued, methods of advertising, credits, financing documents and deliveries. It is a book of 250 pages and covers every problem that comes before a manufacturer from the packing and shipping of goods to the method of collecting his money. The imports of Far Eastern countries, and their exports, and the kinds of goods wanted are described, and all papers in a foreign trade transaction are illustrated and explained.

MEXICAN TRADE NOTES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Veracruz, Mexico, May 5—Mr. William A. O'Connell, formerly Lieutenant instructor in the Aviation Service of the United States Army has accepted the position of head salesman of Sanborn Bros., the American drug store in Mexico City.

Mr. Walter Sanborn of the firm of Sanborn Bros. in Mexico City has left for Los Angeles, Cal. He expects to return at an early date accompanied by his family.

The Mexican import duty on common soap has been raised from 5 centavos to 10 centavos a kilo.

Germans are buying raw products and paying higher prices for them than the American buyers are offering.

Exports for April included: Jalap root, 9,371 pounds; mace, 10,571 pounds; sarsaparilla root, 2,512 pounds; Linaloe Essence, 4,807 pounds; Quicksilver, 10,170 pounds; Vanilla, 20,017 pounds.

There has been a gradual increase in the market price of vanilla beans. Cuts are selling at \$2.10 and whole beans at \$3.55 to \$3.60 per pound. The crop is of good quality.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Pharmaceutical Products

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls., blk..lb.	.37	— .38
Acetone .....	.16	— .16½
Acetphenetidin	2.40	— 2.50
Aconitine, Sulph., ¼-oz. vialsea.	—	2.55
Alcohol 188 proof.....gal.	—	4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	—	5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.....gal.	1.30	— 1.22
97 p.c.....gal.	1.22	— 1.23
Denatured, 180 proof.....gal.	.38	— .42
188 proof.....gal.	.42	— .44
Aldehyde	1.25	— 1.45
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst..lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.95	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.54	— .55
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd..lb.	.13	— .14
Chloride U.S.P.....lb.	.25	— .26
Hypophosphite	2.10	— 2.15
Iodide	4.65	— 4.80
Molybdate, Pure	—	4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.....lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.....lb.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure .....	.83	— .85
Per sulphate .....	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.80	— .85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.50	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	— .20
Needle powder .....	.11	— .12
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur .....	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	16.00	— 17.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride..oz.	—	32.80
Argols .....	.08	— .12
Arsenic, red .....	.40	— .42
White .....	.08½	— .09
Aspirin .....	.75	— .85
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	—	40.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	—	25.00
Barbital	—	2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.28	— .29
*Chlorate, pure .....	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico.....gal.	3.45	— 3.50
St. Thomas	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Benzonaphthol	7.00	— 8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v.oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
Bismuth Ammon. Citr.U.S.P..lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Oxide, pd.....lb.	4.10	— 4.15
Oxychloride	3.50	— 3.55
Salicylate	—	3.35
Subbenzoate	4.70	— 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	3.20
Subsalicylate	—	3.50
Tannate	—	3.10
Borax, in bbls., crystals.....lb.	—	.08
Crystals, U.S.P., kegs.....lb.	—	.08½
Bromides, See Potassa. Brom., etc.	—	—
Bromine, tech., bulk.....lb.	—	.55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals..lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.58	— 1.65
*Nominal.	—	—

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Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Hydrobromide	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Phosphate	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	16.00	— 17.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate..lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.....lb.	.90	— .95
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.51	— .53
Sulphocarbonate .....	.85	— .90
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Square of 4 ounces.....lb.	—	—
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.65	— 2.75
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.65	— 2.75
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Cases of 100 blocks.....lb.	—	—
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs..lb.	—	2.50
Monobromated, bulk	3.75	— 3.80
Caramel .....	.95	— 1.00
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate .....	.22	— .23
Chalk, prec. light, English..lb.	.05½	— .07
Heavy .....	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots.	—	1.05
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals..oz.	—	1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.....lb.	—	5.00
Cinchonine, 1AK., crystals..oz.	—	.61
Sulphate	—	.35
Citrate, See Iron Citrate, etc.	—	—
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)..lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate .....	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.....oz.	—	9.50
cryst., bulk	—	9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	—	.47
Cases, fingers .....	.49	— .50
Codeine, Alk., Bulk.....oz.	—	11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	—	8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	—	8.35
Cod Liver Oil, NewPd.....bbl.	80.00	— 85.00
Norwegian	130.00	— 135.00
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	— .37
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—
Coumarin, refined	6.75	— 7.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P..lb.	.52	— .55
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	.52	— .55
Creosote, U. S. P.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Carbonate	17.00	— 18.00
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.22	— .25
Dionin	16.00	— 16.10
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vial..ea.	—	2.00
Hydrochloride U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	1.35
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Ether, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	.23	— .24
Washed .....	.27	— .28
Nitrous, conc. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.11
U.S.P., 1880 .....	.34	— .35

Eucalyptol, U.S.P.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Formaldehyde	—	.20
Gelatin, silver	1.30	— 1.35
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P.....lb.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added.....lb.	—	.21
C. P. in cans.....lb.	—	.23
Dynamite, drums included..lb.	.21	— .21½
Saponifications, loose .....	.14½	— .15
Soap Lye, loose	—	.13½
Guaiacal, liquid	—	15.00
Crystals	—	17.00
Carbonate	—	16.00
Guarana .....	.90	— .95
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	3.75
Hexamethylenetetramine ..lb.	.95	— 1.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles	—	7.25
12-oz. bottles	—	16.25
16-oz. bottles	—	19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.30	— 2.30
Iodides, See Potassa. Iodide, etc.	—	—
Iodine, Reagblum.....lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	—	5.00
Crystals	—	5.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	—	1.28
and Ammon. Citrate,U.S.P..lb.	—	1.13
Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.41
Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.06
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.13
*Kamala, U.S.P.....lb.	—	4.50
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P..lb.	.30	— .35
Anhydrous, cans .....	.40	— .44
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	4.25
Licorice, U. S. P., Mass.....lb.	.65	— .70
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano..lb.	.83	— .94
Lithium Carbonate	—	1.50
Citrate	—	2.50
Lupulin	1.75	— 2.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls..lb.	.25	— .29
Glycerophosphate	—	4.55
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	4.65
Oxide, tins light	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	2.15
Magnesium Salicylate .....	.50	— .53
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs.	—	2.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.	—	2.50
Manganese Glycerophos.....lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	—	4.85
Peroxide .....	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	—	5.00
Menthol, Japanese	5.90	— 6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.....ea.	92.00	— 95.00
Bisulphate	—	1.17
Blue Mass	—	.78
Powdered	—	.80
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.....lb.	—	.76
50 p.c.....lb.	—	1.06
Calomel, Amer. ....lb.	—	1.59
Corrosive Sublimate cryst..lb.	—	1.48
Powdered, Granular	—	1.43
Iodide, Green	—	3.88
Red	—	3.98
Yellow	—	3.88
Red Precipitate	—	1.75
Powdered	—	1.85
White Precipitate	—	1.88
Powdered	—	1.93
with chalk	—	.78
Methyl salicylate	—	.35
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	—	12.00
Milk, powdered .....	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums..lb.	—	10.80
Morphine, Acet. bulk	—	17.00
Sulphate, bulk	—	10.80
Diacetyl, Hydcl., 5-oz. cansoz.	14.00	— 14.20
Ethyl Hydcl. ....oz.	16.00	— 16.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	—	—
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate..lb.	.16	— .18
Sulphate .....	.27	— .29
Oil Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	—	—
Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	9.00	— 10.00
Granular	14.50	— 15.00
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Paraffin	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	— 3.30
Paris Green, kegs.....lb.	.31	— .34
Petrolatum, light amber bbls..lb.	.08	— .09
Cream White .....	.08	— .08½
Lily White .....	.13	— .14
Snow White .....	.15	— .16
*Nominal	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phenolphthalein.....lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	—	.40
Red.....lb.	—	.75
Pilocarpine.....oz.	16.00	—16.20
Potassium acetate.....lb.	—	1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	.50	— .55
Bisulphate.....lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.....lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	.55	— .56
Granulated.....lb.	.50	— .51
Chlorate.....lb.	.25	— .27
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75%.....oz.	1.75	— 1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk.....oz.	1.95	— 2.00
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Lactophosphate.....oz.	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.....lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate.....lb.	—	2.00
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles.....7.00	—	7.50
5 gr. bottles.....1.50	—	1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury.....oz.	—	.80
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.88
1-oz. tins.....oz.	.90	— .92
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	.95	— 1.00
Second Hands, American.....oz.	—	.80
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	1.17
Alkaloid.....oz.	—	1.17
Acetate.....oz.	—	1.17
Benzoate.....oz.	—	1.17
Citrate.....oz.	—	1.17
Dihydrochloride.....oz.	—	1.17
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	1.17
Hypophosphite.....oz.	—	1.07
Phosphate.....oz.	—	1.07
Salicylate.....oz.	—	.80
Tannate.....oz.	—	1.06
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins.....oz.	—	.70
Sulphate, tins.....oz.	7.00	— 7.25
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.43
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.	—	.43
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Rosewater, triple.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
U.S.P. Insoluble.....lb.	30.00	— 30.50
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	.75	— .85
Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	49.00	— 49.25
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	49.50	— 49.75
Powdered.....lb.	—	.33 1/4
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	.70	— .75
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.	.42	— .50
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.44	— .45
Powd. U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.19	— .20
Marseilles, white.....lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure.....lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary.....lb.	.25	— .29
Bodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.....lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.....lb.	.50	— .51
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	1.40
Cacodylate.....oz.	—	.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.	—	.42
Granular, c.b. 10.....lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst VIII.....lb.	.30	— .35
Granular, U.S.P. IX.....lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Cyanide 95-98.....lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Glycerophosphate, crystals.....lb.	—	3.90
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	— .40
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	—	.13
Peroxide.....lb.	.17	— .18
Recryst.....lb.	.25	— .26
Dried.....lb.	.35	— .45
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/4
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	.55	— .51
Steronium Brom. Cryst. bbls.....lb.	.24	— .29
Carbonate, pure.....lb.	.35	— .40
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	.24	— .29
Nitrate.....lb.	.50	— .55
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	1.80
Strychnine Alk., cryst.....oz.	—	1.80
Acetate.....oz.	—	1.80
Nitrate.....oz.	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powdered.....lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots.....lb.	16.00	— 16.75
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.75
Sulphur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	—	2.85
Flowers, com'l.....100 lbs.	—	3.00
Precip., U.S.P.....lb.	.40	— .41

WHERE TO BUY

1892 CHEMICALS 1919

and DYE STUFFS

French Prussiates

ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR.

450 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.67	— .67 1/4
U.S.P.....lb.	.73	— .73 1/4
Terpin Hydrate.....lb.	—	.52
Theobromine Alkaloid.....lb.	—	23.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	13.25	— 13.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Grades.....lb.	—	—
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial.....lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.....oz.	—	.70
Vanillin.....oz.	—	.70
Veronal (See Barbitol).....gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.....gal.	.21	— .22
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	—	4.00
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	.45	— .75
Metallic, C. P.....lb.	.22	— .23
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.38	— .42
Stearate.....lb.	—	—

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Glacial.....lb.	—	.12
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	.75	— .85
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol.....lb.	.70	— .80
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric.....lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.08 1/4	— .10
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	.18
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	—	.16
50 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	.12	— .15
Liquid, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.15
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic.....lb.	—	5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	.98
Powdered.....lb.	—	.98 1/4
Second hands.....lb.	.95	— .98
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.36 1/4	— .38
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	—	2.50
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.59.....oz.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.....lb.	.11	— .11 1/4
Hydroisulfuric, 10 p.c. tech.....lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.....lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.60	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	2.20
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	—	2.40
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	—	8.50
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/2
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07	— .08
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20	— .23
Nic, purified.....lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.25	— .26
Picric, kegs.....lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P.....lb.	.33	— .38
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.21 1/4	— .23 1/4
Pyrogallie, resublimed.....lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.08	— .10
Technical.....gal.	.12	— .12 1/2
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.25	— .25
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	.06	— .09
*Sulphurous.....lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Tannic, technical.....lb.	.65	— .65
Sulph. bulk.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.86 1/4
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.86 1/4
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	— 4.50

*Nominal.

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Tech. Artificial.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Free from chlorine.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sweet.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Peach Kernel.....lb.	.42	— .45
Amber, crude.....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Rectified.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Anise, U.S.P.....lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Bay, N. F.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot.....lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Synthetic.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Bois de Rose.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Cade.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.....lb.	.85	— .90
Camphor, By-Products.....lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white.....lb.	.22	— .25
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.....lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cedar Wood, light.....lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	23.00	— 24.00
Citronella, Native.....lb.	.48	— .50
Java.....lb.	.65	— .70
Cloves, can.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Bottles.....lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Copaiba, U.S.P.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Coriander U.S.P.....lb.	—	50.00
Cubebes, U.S.P.....lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Cumin.....lb.	—	9.00
Erigeron.....lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.....lb.	.55	— .60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.....lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....lb.	10.50	— 11.00
Bourbon (Reunion).....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Turkish.....lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Ginger.....lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Gingergrass.....lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Twice rect.....lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Wood.....lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.....lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Lavender, U.S.P.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spike.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lemon, U.S.P.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Lemongrass, Native.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Distilled.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Linaloe.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Mustard, natural.....lb.	—	32.00
Artificial.....lb.	10.75	— 11.00
Neroli, bigarade.....lb.	—	100.00
Petal.....lb.	—	100.00
Artificial.....lb.	15.00	— 30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.....lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Orange, bitter.....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian.....lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Italian.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Origanum, Imitation.....lb.	.45	— .50
Orris Concrete.....oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli.....lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins.....lb.	—	9.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	9.50	— 9.75
Bottles.....lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Petit Grain, So. America.....lb.	3.75	— 4.00
French.....lb.	7.50	— 8.25
Pinus Sylvestris.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilio.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rose, French.....oz.	20.00	— 22.00
Artificial.....oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Safrol.....lb.	—	.60
Sandalwood, East India.....lb.	—	11.00
West Indies.....lb.	—	6.50
Sassafras, natural.....lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Artificial.....lb.	.41	— .42
Savin.....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Spearmint.....lb.	10.50	— 11.50
Spruce.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tanay, Amer.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
White, French.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Wintergreen, leaf.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.35	— .45
Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Wormwood, Dom.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....lb.	17.00	— 18.00
Manila.....lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Artificial.....lb.	—	12.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern).....lb.	10.00	-11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.00	-4.50
Cubeb.....lb.	7.50	-7.75
Ginger.....lb.	3.25	-3.50
*Malefern.....lb.	16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called).....lb.	5.00	-5.25
*Orris, domestic.....lb.	-	-20.00
Imported.....lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Paralely Fruit (Petroselinum).....lb.	7.50	-8.00
Pepper, black.....lb.	-	-7.00

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.....lb.	75	-80
No. 1.....lb.	72	-75
No. 2.....lb.	67	-70
No. 3.....lb.	40	-45
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	45	-50
Sweet.....lb.	50	-55
Meal.....lb.	-	-10.00
Ambergris, black.....oz.	-	-25.00
Grey.....lb.	25	-27
Areca Nuts.....lb.	30	-35
Powdered.....lb.	1.05	-1.15
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	0.75	-0.8
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	90	-95
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	1.10	-1.15
Powdered.....lb.	-	-3.00
Russian, whole.....lb.	3.00	-3.25
Powdered.....lb.	0.55	-0.7
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	0.4	-0.5
Wood, powdered.....lb.	3.00	-3.20
Civet.....lb.	30	-35
Colocynthis, Apples, Trieste.....lb.	38	-40
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	45	-55
Spanish Apples.....lb.	63	-69
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	1.70	-1.75
Jewelers, large.....lb.	1.55	-1.60
Small.....lb.	55	-60
French.....lb.	35	-40
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	2.75	-3.00
Reeds.....lb.	3.00	-3.25
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	3.00	-3.25
Spanish.....lb.	-	-1.25
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	36	-40
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.	42	-45
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime.....lb.	80	-81
Isinglass, American.....lb.	-	-10.00
*Russian.....lb.	-	-10.00
See Agar Agar		
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	18	-20
Honey, Calif.....lb.	22	-24
*Manna, large flake.....lb.	1.30	-1.35
Small flake.....lb.	73	-75
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	21	-23
Irish.....lb.	12	-14
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	12.00	-12.40
Tonquin.....oz.	25.00	-26.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	18.50	-19.00
Tonquin.....lb.	40.00	-43.00
*Syntetic.....lb.	30.00	-30.10
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	0.65	-0.7
Powdered.....lb.	12	-13
Podophyllin.....lb.	5.85	-6.00
Poppy Heads.....lb.	50	-55
Sandalwood.....lb.	-	-60
Ground.....lb.	2.95	-3.20
Scammony, resin.....lb.	3.05	-3.30
Powdered.....lb.	27	-28
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	3.00	-3.25
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	12	-12 1/2
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	-	-6.25
Kegs.....per keg	-	-6.25

BALISAMS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	45	-46
South American.....lb.	60	-65
Fir, Canada.....lb.	8.00	-8.50
Oregon.....gal.	1.60	-1.65
Peru.....lb.	3.40	-3.50
Tolu.....lb.	1.35	-1.40

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	28	-30
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	17	-21
Bayberry.....lb.	-	-15
Blackhaw, of root.....lb.	55	-60
of Tree.....lb.	35	-40
Buckthorn.....lb.	23	-24
Calisaya.....lb.	95	-1.00
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	1.85	-20
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	24	-25
Siftings.....lb.	12	-13
Chestnut.....lb.	10	-10 1/2
*Nominal		

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.

NEW YORK

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS

ESSENTIAL OILS

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Cinchona, red quills.....lb.	65	-73
Broken.....lb.	50	-55
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	-	-75
*Broken.....lb.	70	-75
*Loxa, pale, b.....lb.	-	-
*Powdered, boxes.....lb.	-	-
*Maracibo, yellow, powd.....lb.	-	-
Condurango.....lb.	10	-12
Cotton Root.....lb.	19	-20
Cramp (true).....lb.	45	-50
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	10	-11
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	0.09 1/2	-10
Elm, grinding.....lb.	14	-15
Select bbls.....lb.	20	-24
Hemlock.....lb.	07	-08
Lemon Peel.....lb.	10	-10 1/2
Mexereon.....lb.	22	-23
Oak, red.....lb.	08	-09
White.....lb.	08	-09
Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	17	-20
Malaga, Sweet.....lb.	12	-13
Trieste, sweet.....lb.	10	-12
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	18	-20
Northern.....lb.	18	-20
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	26	-28
of Fruit.....lb.	25	-28
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	24	-25
Select.....lb.	35	-36
Simaruba.....lb.	75	-80
Soap, whole.....lb.	12	-14
Cut.....lb.	24	-25
Crushed.....lb.	18	-19
Wahoo, of Root.....lb.	-	-55
of Tree.....lb.	23	-24
Willow, Black.....lb.	06	-07
White.....lb.	16	-17
White Pine, Rosed.....lb.	07	-08
White Poplar.....lb.	07	-08
Wild Cherry.....lb.	08	-09
Witch Hazel.....lb.	08	-09

BEANS

Calabar.....lb.	55	-56
St. Ignatius.....lb.	30	-32
*St. John's Bread.....lb.	29	-30
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.10	-1.15
Para.....lb.	1.00	-1.10
Surinam.....lb.	4.25	-5.50
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	3.50	-3.75
Cuts.....lb.	3.00	-3.25
Bourbon.....lb.	3.00	-3.50
South American.....lb.	1.50	-1.60
Tahiti, White Label.....lb.	1.40	-1.50
Green Label.....lb.	-	-

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary.....lb.	1.30	-1.35
XX.....lb.	1.34	-1.39
Powdered.....lb.	75	-80
Fish.....lb.	67	-70
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	0.08 1/2	-10
Juniper.....lb.	08	-10
Laurel.....lb.	14	-15
Poke.....lb.	11	-11 1/2
Prickly Ash.....lb.	14	-16
Saw Palmetto.....lb.	40	-42
Sloe.....lb.	-	-

FLOWERS

Arnica.....lb.	59	-60
Powdered.....lb.	85	-95
Borage.....lb.	59	-60
Calendula Petals.....lb.	-	-2.75
Chamomile, German.....lb.	-	-
Hungarian type.....lb.	47	-50
Roman.....lb.	60	-65
Spanish.....lb.	12	-13
Clover Tops.....lb.	12	-13
Dogwood.....lb.	32	-35
Elder.....lb.	35	-37
Insect, open.....lb.	45	-48
*Closed.....lb.	30	-35
Powd. Flowers and stems.....lb.	45	-50
Powd. Flowers.....lb.	-	-60
*Kousso.....lb.	24	-25
Lavender, ordinary.....lb.	30	-35
Select.....lb.	-	-
*Nominal		

Linden, with leaves.....lb.	35	-37
Without Leaves.....lb.	65	-70
Black, blue.....lb.	3.00	-3.50
Mullein.....lb.	55	-60
Orange.....lb.	1.79	-1.80
Poppy, red.....lb.	1.95	-2.00
Rosemary.....lb.	69	-70
Saffron, American.....lb.	34	-35
Valencia.....lb.	13.25	-13.50
Tilia (see Linden)		

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados.....lb.	98	-105
Cape.....lb.	13	-15
Curacao, cases.....lb.	08	-09
Socotrine, whole.....lb.	50	-100
Powdered.....lb.	-	-110
Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	1.46	-1.53
Powdered.....lb.	1.49	-1.53
Arabic, firsts.....lb.	50	-51
*Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Sorts Amber.....lb.	14 1/2	-15
Powdered.....lb.	30	-35
Asafoetida, whole U.S.P.....lb.	5.25	-5.40
Powdered.....lb.	5.25	-5.40
Benzoil, Siam.....lb.	80	-100
Sumatra.....lb.	35	-37
Camphor, ref.....lb.	-	-2.50
Catechu.....lb.	11	-15
Chicle, Mexican.....lb.	-	-1.25
Euphorbium.....lb.	28	-30
Powdered.....lb.	35	-40
Galbanum.....lb.	1.38	-1.45
Gamboge.....lb.	1.95	-2.05
Guaiac.....lb.	1.00	-1.25
Hemlock.....lb.	83	-90
Kino.....lb.	49	-50
Mastic.....lb.	1.40	-1.50
Myrrh, Select.....lb.	70	-75
Sorts.....lb.	-	-50
Siftings.....lb.	15	-16
Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	18	-20
Tears.....lb.	60	-65
Sandarac.....lb.	-	-
*Senegal, picked.....lb.	63	-73
Sorts.....lb.	1.80	-1.85
Spruce, Art. cases.....lb.	-	-2.00
Thus, per bbl.....lb.	3.25	-3.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	2.90	-3.00
Seconds.....lb.	2.75	-2.95
*Thirds.....lb.	-	-
*Turkey, firsts.....lb.	-	-
*Seconds.....lb.	-	-
Thirds.....lb.	-	-

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite.....lb.	60	-70
Balmory.....lb.	11	-11
Bay, true.....lb.	45	-50
Belladonna.....lb.	12	-14
Bonest, leaves and tops.....lb.	1.75	-2.00
Buchu, short.....lb.	-	-
*Long.....lb.	3.50	-3.60
Cannabis, true, imported.....lb.	29	-35
American.....lb.	15	-16
Catnip.....lb.	06	-07
Chestnut.....lb.	39	-40
Chiretta.....lb.	70	-75
Coca, Huancu.....lb.	18	-19
Truxillo.....lb.	29	-30
Coltsfoot.....lb.	12	-14
Conium.....lb.	15	-16
Corn Silk.....lb.	16	-17
Damiana.....lb.	30	-32
Deer Tongue.....lb.	08	-09
Digitalis, Domestic.....lb.	15	-16
Imported.....lb.	08	-09
Eucalyptus.....lb.	15	-16
Euphorbia Pifullera.....lb.	08	-11
Grindelia Robusta.....lb.	1.20	-1.25
Henbane, German.....lb.	65	-95
*Russian.....lb.	32	-34
Domestic.....lb.	14	-16
Henna.....lb.	36	-40
Horehound.....lb.	09 1/2	-10
Jaborandi.....lb.	10	-11
Laurel.....lb.	21	-25
Life Everlasting.....lb.	12	-14
Liverwort.....lb.	25	-26
Lobelia.....lb.	-	-
Matricaria.....lb.	-	-
*Marjoram, German.....lb.	-	-
French.....lb.	16	-17
Motherwort herb.....lb.	76	-80
Patchouli.....lb.	18	-20
ennyroyal.....lb.	26	-29
Peppermint, American.....lb.	11	-11
Pichi.....lb.	35	-40
Prince's Pine.....lb.	-	-
*Nominal		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rue	lb.	—	—	.65
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/4
Greek, stemless	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Spanish	lb.	.20 1/2	—	.21
Savory	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.70	—	.80
Half Leaf	lb.	.30	—	.32
Siftings	lb.	.42	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.13	—	.20
Timevelly	lb.	.10	—	.12
Pods	lb.	.20	—	.22
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.27	—	.30
Spearwort	lb.	.18	—	.20
Stramonium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tansy	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/4
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4
French	lb.	.08	—	.10
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.14	—	.17
Wormwood imported	lb.	.10	—	.12
Yerba Santa	lb.	.45	—	.50

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
German	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
*Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.75
Alkanet	lb.	.35	—	.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.37	—	.48
Whole	lb.	.39	—	.69
Angelica American	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Imported	lb.	.23	—	.25
Arnica	lb.	.12	—	.16
Sawroot, American	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bermuda	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
St. Vincent	lb.	1.65	—	1.90
Bamboo Rier	lb.	.14	—	.17
Bearfoot	lb.	.18	—	.20
Belladonna	lb.	.30	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.32	—	.34
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.24	—	.26
Beth	lb.	.19	—	.21
Blood	lb.	.18	—	.19
Blinding	lb.	.60	—	.75
Bryonia	lb.	.20	—	.21
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.10	—	.12
American	lb.	.14	—	.15
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.29
Cohosh, black, natural	lb.	.21	—	.22
Blue	lb.	.17	—	.18
Colchicum	lb.	.24	—	.26
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	—	.26
Comfrey	lb.	.24	—	.26
Culver's	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cranebill, see Geranium	lb.	.24	—	.26
Dandelion, English	lb.	.24	—	.26
American	lb.	.24	—	.26
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.29	—	.45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.35	—	.36
Echinacea	lb.	.12	—	.14
Elecampane	lb.	.28	—	.30
Galangal	lb.	.09	—	.13
Gelsemium	lb.	.14	—	.15
Gentian	lb.	.18	—	.19
Powdered	lb.	.07	—	.09
Geranium	lb.	.16	—	.21
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.26	—	.28
Bleached	lb.	3.00	—	9.00
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—	22.00
Northwestern	lb.	—	—	—
Southern	lb.	5.30	—	5.35
Golden Seal	lb.	5.85	—	6.00
Powdered	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	.20	—	.21
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
*Imported	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	—	—	3.25
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.50
Rio, whole	lb.	—	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.18
Jalap, whole	lb.	—	—	.85
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.90
Kava Kava	lb.	—	—	.80
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	.18
Licorice, *Russian	lb.	—	—	.28
Spanish natural bales	lb.	—	—	.25
Selected	lb.	—	—	.73
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.27
*Lavage, American	lb.	—	—	.14
Manaca	lb.	—	—	—
Mandrake	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.26	—	.28
Verona	lb.	.25	—	.26
Finger	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Pareira Brava	lb.	.30	—	.32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.65	—	.75
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rhatany	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Chips	lb.	—	—	1.50
Cuts	lb.	—	—	—
High Dried	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	—	.82
American	lb.	.38	—	.43
Mexican	lb.	.30	—	.31
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Southern	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Serpentaria	lb.	.65	—	.70
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	—	.40
Stripped	lb.	.43	—	.45
Spikenard	lb.	.30	—	.32
Squill, white	lb.	.14	—	.15
Stillingia	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Aleppy	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
China	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.50	—	.55
True (Aletis)	lb.	.55	—	.60
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	—	.13
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.11	—	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Star	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.19
Spanish	lb.	—	—	.22
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	.21	—	.22
Morocco	lb.	—	—	.11
South American	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.11 1/4
Caraway, African	lb.	.28	—	.29
*Dutch	lb.	.68	—	.69
Domestic	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.45	—	.46
Celery	lb.	3.45	—	3.70
Colchicum	lb.	.39	—	.40
Conium	lb.	.06	—	.07
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.06	—	.07
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.10	—	.11
Bleached	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.19
*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.19 1/2
Malta	lb.	.11	—	.12
Morocco	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4
Dill	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4
Fennel, French	lb.	—	—	—
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—	19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	—	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	—	.07
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
*Russian	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.40	—	.45
Larkspur	lb.	.40	—	.45
Lobelia	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	.21	—	.22
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.25 1/2	—	.26
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.30	—	.31
*English, yellow	lb.	.23	—	.25
Parsley	lb.	.75	—	.77
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.30	—	.33
Russian blue	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Quince	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/4
Rape, English	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Japanese small	lb.	.14	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sabadilla	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Stramonium	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—
Kombe	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.19 1/4	—	.20
South American	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Manchurian	lb.	—	—	—
Worm, American	lb.	.12	—	.14
Levant	lb.	.70	—	.75

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.16 1/4	—	.17 1/4
Bombay	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/4
Japan Caps	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	—	.22
China, assorted, mats	lb.	.22	—	.23
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.40	—	.43
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	—	.22
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/4
Mombasa	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.19
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	—	.33
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.33	—	.35
Amboynas	lb.	.42	—	.44
Penang	lb.	.70	—	.80
Ginger, African	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cochin "D"	lb.	.16	—	.17
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.20
Japan	lb.	.50	—	.52
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.43 1/4	—	.44
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.40	—	.41
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.25	—	.26
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.20	—	.21
Pepper, Black, Sing.	lb.	.29	—	.30
White	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Pimento, Select	lb.	—	—	—

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.41	—	.43
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.36	—	.47
Light, refined	lb.	.40	—	.41
Dark	lb.	.39	—	.40
Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.81	—	.82
No. 1	lb.	.80	—	.81
No. 2	lb.	.60	—	.60
No. 3	lb.	.36	—	.38
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	—	—	.15
White	lb.	—	—	.16
Chalky	lb.	—	—	.36
Japan	lb.	.18	—	.19
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	—	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stearic Acid	lb.	—	—	—
Single pressed	lb.	—	—	.21
Double pressed	lb.	—	—	.22
Triple pressed	lb.	.23	—	.24

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.50
70 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.50	—	7.00
80 p.c., comm.	100 lbs.	—	—	8.50
Glacial	—	—	—	12.00
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	—	—	.04 1/4
Ground	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.04 1/4
Chrome	lb.	.13	—	.15
Potash lump	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Ground	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.11
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/2
Sulph.	lb.	.02	—	.02 1/2
Low grade	lb.	.14	—	.15
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09
Heavy	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Arsenic, white	lb.	.22	—	.27
Red	lb.	.30	—	.35
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car.	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.07
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	—	.06
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/4
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/4
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.27	—	.28
Granulated, white	lb.	4.50	—	4.90
Lump	lb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
*Domestic, bulk	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	.60	—	.70
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Carbon disulphide, tech 500	lb.	—	—	—
lbs. bulk	lb.	.06	—	.07 1/4
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05%
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	— 75.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
80-82 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
86-88 p.c.	lb.	—	— .22
88-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.11	— .13
Barytes, floated, white.....	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.80	
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.07%	— .08
Carbonate	lb.	.01%	— .02%
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.ton	19.00	— 21.00	
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.ton	—	— 30.00	
Solid, second hands.....	ton	28.00	— 30.00
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.06	— .07
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.13	— .15
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.28	— .30
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76....	—	— .25	
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.....	lb.	.07	— .07%
Copperas, f.o.b. works.100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.20	
Fusel Oil, crude.....	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	— 5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 48 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .07%
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .12%
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14	— .14%
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13%	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.13%	— .14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09%	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— .10%
Red, American	lb.	.10%	— .13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08%
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	.09%	— .13
dry Oil, 100 lbs. or over.	lb.	—	— .13
English	lb.	—	— .13
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution	gal.	15%	— 19%
Magnesite	ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	.03%	— .04
Muriatic acid,	100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.30
18 deg. carboys.....	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
20 deg. carboys.....	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.65
22 deg. carboys.....	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.65
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts, single	lb.	.14%	— .15
double	lb.	.13	— .13%
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys.	lb.	.04	— .05
*38 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.05	— .06
40 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.06	— .07
42 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.07	— .08
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05%
38 deg. carboys.....	lb.	—	— .05%
40 deg. carboys.....	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys.....	lb.	—	— .06%
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.33	— .38
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.21%	— .25%
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .75
Yellow	lb.	—	— .35
Plaster of Paris.....	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92.....	lb.	.35	— .44
Sticks	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.28	— .29
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.....	lb.	—	— .65
80-85 p.c.	lb.	—	— .14
85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .15
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	— .22
96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	— .25
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .25
Powdered, American	lb.	—	— .25
Japanese	lb.	.22	— .25
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.....	ton	100.00	— 150.00
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.60	— .65
Prussiate, red	lb.	.80	— .85
Yellow	lb.	.24	— .30
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.15	— .16
Refined	lb.	—	— .23
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....	100 lbs.	—	— 1.60
In bbls.....	100 lbs.	—	— 1.80
Caustic, 76 p.c.....	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Ground, 76 p.c.....	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06%	— .07%
Bichromate	lb.	.08	— .08%
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— .125
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls	—	—	— .15
Chlorate	lb.	.26	— .30
Hyposulphite, bbls.....	100 lbs.	—	— 3.60
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	— 3.85
*Nitrate tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.02%
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.40
*Nominal.			

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sodium, Phos., Refined	lb.	.06%	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.11	— .12
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.17	— .22
Silicate, 60 p.c.....	100 lbs.	.03	— .03%
40 p.c.....	100 lbs.	.02	— .02%
Sulphate, Gf.b. salt.....	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.05	— .06
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.02%	— .03
Sulphur Dioxide Com.....	lb.	.11	— .12
Sulphur crude	ton	35.00	— 45.00
Roll	100 lbs.	2.70	— 3.15
Dry	lb.	.11%	— .12%
Sulphuric Acid	ton	11.00	— 13.00
60 deg. f.o.b. 4 wks.....	ton	16.00	— 22.00
65 deg. f.o.b. wks.....	ton	18.00	— 20.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.....	ton	18.00	— 20.00
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.		Nominal	—
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.21%	— .23%
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	— .08%
Granulated	lb.	—	— .13%
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13
Leaded	lb.	.08%	— .10%
Sulphate	lb.	.03%	— .04

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude 95-97 p.c.	gal.	—	— .85
50 p.c.	gal.	.60	— .65
25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.1534	— .17
Cresote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08	— .11
Flake	lb.	.05	— .08%
*Phenol	lb.	.08%	— .10
Pitch, various grades	ton	12.00	— 15.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhitegal.	16	—	— .18
Crude heavy	gal.	.24	— .30
Toluol, pure	gal.	.22	— .26
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white.....	lb.	.35	— .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	.70	— .75
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	.60	— .65
Acid H	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude.....	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.30	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude.....	lb.	.25	— .30
Refined	lb.	—	— .35
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride ..	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
98 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— .21
Aniline Oil	lb.	.21	— .23
Aniline Salts	lb.	.30	— .36
Aniline for red	lb.	.60	— .65
*Anthracene (80 p.c.).....	lb.	.60	— .80
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— .60
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.75	— .85
P. F. C.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	.85	— .90
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.....	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzylchloride 95-97	lb.	.40	— .45
Dianisidine	lb.	—	— 10.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.30	— .34
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.06	— .10
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.25	— .35
Fusel	lb.	—	— .32
Crystal	lb.	.36	— .38
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.50	— .57
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	—	— .33
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.30	— .40
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	— .60
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— .85
*"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydroazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
*Nominal.			

Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monochlorobenzol	lb.	.10%	— .12
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— 1.10
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.45	— .50
Sublimed	lb.	.60	— .65
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	— .40
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	.60	— .75
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.35	— .40
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.13	— .15
Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.40	— .45
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.00	— 1.23
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— .35
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.35	— .50
Paranitraniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.18
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— .675
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.19
Tolidin	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
o-Toluidine	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.40	— .45

COAL-TAR COLORS

Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Orange II	lb.	.50	— .60
Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Violet 10B	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.....	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Alkaline Blue, Imp.....	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Azo Yellow, green shade.....	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.....	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.....	lb.	—	— .75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, R. G., contract.....	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	—	— .65
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.....	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.....	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Yellow for Wool.....	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	—	— 3.00
Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Brown	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Violet cont'	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Benzopurpurine 10B.....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Benzopurpurine 4B.....	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.80
Chrysophenine, Imp.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Congo Red 4B Type.....	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.....	lb.	—	— 7.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.50

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.....	lb.	—	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.....	lb.	—	— .65
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.35	—	.45
Blue, Dom.	.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Brown	.....lb.	.35	—	.45
Green	.....lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Navv Blue	.....lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Yellow	.....lb.	1.50	—	2.50

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	.....lb.	7.75	—	9.25
Alizarin, medium	.....lb.	6.25	—	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	.....lb.	—	—	1.50
Alizarin Orange	.....lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	.....lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	.....lb.	—	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	.....lb.	—	—	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	.....lb.	1.60	—	2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	.....lb.	3.30	—	4.00
Chrome Blue	.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Red	.....lb.	—	—	2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	.....lb.	4.65	—	4.75
Bismarck Brown Y.	.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	.....lb.	—	—	1.15
Chrysoidine R	.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrysoidine Y	.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Crystal Violet	.....lb.	6.25	—	8.00
Emerald Green Crystals	.....lb.	—	—	9.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	.....lb.	—	—	.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	.....lb.	4.00	—	5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	—	12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	.....lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	—	5.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	.....lb.	—	—	4.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	.....lb.	—	—	3.25
Methyl Violet	.....lb.	2.60	—	2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	.....lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	.....lb.	30.00	—	40.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Victoria Blue B.	.....lb.	6.00	—	8.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	.....lb.	7.00	—	8.50
Victoria Green	.....lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Victoria Red	.....lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	.....lb.	7.00	—	8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	.....lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	.....lb.	.0734	—	.0834
Carmine No. 40	.....lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cochineal	.....lb.	.65	—	.80
Gambier, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Odes	.....lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Guatemala	.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Kurpabs	.....lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Madras	.....lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	.....lb.	.27	—	.30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Chinese	.....lb.	.30	—	.33
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—	—
Turneric, Madras	.....lb.	.16	—	.1634
Aleppay	.....lb.	.1634	—	.17
Pubna	.....lb.	.10	—	.11

DYEWOODS

Barwood	.....lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	.....ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	.....lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	.....lb.	.09	—	.10
*Logwood Sticks	.....ton	35.00	—	40.00
Chips	.....lb.	.0334	—	.0534
Quercitron, see tanning.	.....lb.	.17	—	.22
Red Saunders	.....lb.	—	—	—

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.....lb.	.1534	—	.1734
Triple	.....lb.	—	—	.15
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	—	.18
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	.....lb.	—	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Liquid	.....lb.	.14	—	.15
Tablet	.....lb.	.14	—	.16
Cudbear, French	.....lb.	—	—	—
English	.....lb.	.22	—	.26
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	.....lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	.....lb.	.22	—	.27
Crystals 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.1234	—	.15
*Nominal.	.....lb.	—	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs Dyewood Extracts Industrial Oils Chemicals

Gall	.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	.....lb.	.11	—	.1334
Crystals, 100 p. c.	.....lb.	.26	—	.28
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.26	—	.28
Indigo, natural	.....lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Extract	.....lb.	.30	—	.37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	.....lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Logwood, solid	.....lb.	.20	—	.24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.25	—	.28
51 deg., Twaddle	.....lb.	.11	—	.1334
Contract	.....lb.	.1034	—	.1034
Osage Orange, Extract 42 degb.	.....lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.20	—	.20
Paste	.....lb.	—	—	.10
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning	.....lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.0634	—	.0734
Powdered, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.13	—	.14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	.....lb.	1.90	—	2.25
Technical	.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Blood, imported	.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Domestic	.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Prussian blue	.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Soluble	.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Turkey Red Oil	.....lb.	.13	—	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.....lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	.....lb.	—	—	.12
520-lb. casks	.....lb.	—	—	.11
Carload lots	.....lb.	—	—	.10

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	.....ton	140.00	—	150.00
Divi Divi	.....ton	74.00	—	80.00
Hemlock Bark	.....ton	15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. tan	.....ton	65.00	—	70.00
Bark, S. A.	.....ton	60.00	—	65.00
*Myrobalans	.....ton	50.00	—	60.00
Oak Bark	.....ton	15.00	—	16.00
Ground	.....ton	—	—	.1750
Quercitron Bark rough	.....ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	.....ton	27.00	—	28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	.....ton	105.00	—	115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	.....ton	75.00	—	85.00
Valonia Cups	.....ton	—	—	—
Beard	.....ton	—	—	—
Wattle Bark	.....ton	70.00	—	75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.03	—	.0334
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.....lb.	—	—	.0334
Crystals, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—	—
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Common	.....lb.	.11	—	.15
Cubes, Singapore	.....lb.	.17	—	.20
Cubes, Java	.....lb.	—	—	.14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.05	—	.0534
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.0434	—	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.0834	—	.0834
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.09	—	.14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Muskego, 25-30 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.0134	—	.0234
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	—	—	Nominal
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—	Nominal
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—	.0534
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—	.06
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.06	—	.07
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	.....lb.	.0534	—	.06
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.....lb.	.07	—	.08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.....lb.	.10	—	.11
*Clarified	.....lb.	—	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.0134	—	.0134
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	—	—	.08
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.0734	—	.08
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	.....gal.	.90	—	.95
Domestic, prime	.....gal.	.80	—	.85
Liver, Newfoundland	.....bbl.	—	—	80.00
*Norwegian	.....bbl.	—	—	130.00
*Nominal.	.....bbl.	—	—	—

Degras, American	.....lb.	.06	—	.0634
English	.....lb.	.09	—	.0934
Neutral	.....lb.	.14	—	.18
Horse	.....lb.	.10	—	.1034
Lard, prime winter	.....gal.	—	—	2.70
Off prime	.....gal.	1.40	—	1.45
Extra, No. 1	.....gal.	1.20	—	1.25
No. 1	.....gal.	—	—	1.05
No. 2	.....gal.	—	—	1.00
Menhaden, Light strained	.....gal.	—	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	—	—	.90
White, bleached, winter	.....lb.	—	—	.95
*Northern, crude	.....gal.	—	—	.70
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	.....gal.	—	—	.70
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	—	—	1.75
30 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	—	1.65
40 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	—	1.55
Dark	.....gal.	—	—	.85
Prime	.....gal.	1.45	—	1.50
Oleo Oil	.....lb.	.27	—	.29
*Porpoise, body	.....gal.	—	—	—
Jaw	.....gal.	—	—	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....lb.	.13	—	.1334
Saponified	.....lb.	.13	—	.1334
*Sperm bleached winter	.....gal.	—	—	—
38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	—	2.00
45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	—	1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	1.95	—	2.00
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	—	—	.21
Double pressed	.....lb.	—	—	.23
Triple pressed	.....lb.	.23	—	.24
Tallow, acidless	.....lb.	—	—	1.30
Prime	.....lb.	—	—	1.28
Whale, natural winter	.....gal.	—	—	.95
Bleached, winter	.....gal.	—	—	1.00

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Cases	.....lb.	.23	—	.24
No. 3	.....lb.	.20	—	.21
China Wood Oil, bbls.	.....lb.	.1834	—	.20
Cocconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	—	—	.1634
Tanks	.....lb.	—	—	.15
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.....lb.	.18	—	.1834
Tanks	.....lb.	—	—	.1734
Corn, refined, bbls.	.....lb.	23.81	—	24.01
*Crude, bbls.	.....lb.	—	—	.20
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	.....lb.	—	—	—
mills, in tanks	.....lb.	—	—	.1734
Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	.....lb.	—	—	—
*White	.....lb.	—	—	—
*Winter yellow	.....lb.	—	—	—
Linseed, raw ear lots	.....gal.	—	—	1.56
5 barrel lots	.....gal.	—	—	1.59
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	—	1.62
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	—	1.64
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	—	—	2.25
*Foots	.....lb.	—	—	—
Palm, Lagos casks	.....lb.	—	—	.15
*Benin	.....lb.	—	—	—
Niger	.....lb.	.14	—	.15
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	—	.1834
*Imported	.....lb.	—	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	.....lb.	—	—	.26
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	.....gal.	—	—	—
Poppy Seed	.....gal.	—	—	3.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	.....gal.	—	—	1.55
*Blown	.....gal.	—	—	1.60
*Rosin oil, first rect.	.....gal.	—	—	.65
Second	.....gal.	—	—	.71
*Sesame, domestic, edible	.....gal.	—	—	2.25
*Imported	.....gal.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac.Coast	.....lb.	—	—	.15
New York, bbls.	.....lb.	—	—	.17
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	.....lb.	.40	—	.42
Commercial	.....lb.	.35	—	.36

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.23	—	.24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.23	—	.24
Summer	gal.	.23	—	.24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.42	—	.45
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	—	.43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	—	.75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	—	.32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	—	.30
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	—	.35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	—	.75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	—	.41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	—	.38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	—	.38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	—	.47
No. 200	gal.	.40	—	.43
No. 100	gal.	.35	—	.36
No. 110	gal.	.35	—	.36
*Nominal	gal.	—	—	.34

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. lb.	.81	—	.84
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.71	—	.72
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.66	—	.67
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	7.50	— 8.00
Rosin, com to g'd.	200-lb.-bbl.	12.00	— 12.50
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	12.50	— 13.00	

SHELLAC

*D. C.	—	—	—
*Diamond "I"	—	—	—
*V. S. O.	1.00	—	1.05
*Fine Orange	—	—	1.00
Second Orange	.85	—	.90
*T. N.	.75	—	.80
A. C. Garnet	—	—	.80
*Button	—	—	.95
Regular, bleached	—	—	.95
Bone, dry	.90	—	.95

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—	—54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—56.00
Columbia	—	—	—53.00
New Orleans	—	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	—57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	—64.25
Linseed cake dom.	short ton	—	—65.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—65.00

COCOA

Bahia	.17	—	.17½
Caracas	.19	—	.20
*Hayti	.15½	—	.16
Maracaibo	.30	—	.32
Trinidad	.20	—	.20½
*Nominal	—	—	—

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum,	per 100 lbs.	7.00	— 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	6.25	— 6.75
Potato, white or canary..	lb.	.16	— .18
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls....	5.27	— 5.37	
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....	5.20	— 5.50	
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	—	.11

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Bags)

Powdered	Amer. Nat. bul. cral	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX		9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A		8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
Standard Gran.		9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Mills ga.	—	—	.70
Light, strained	gal.	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	.90
White, bleached, winter..	gal.	—	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	1.75
30 deg., cold test.....	gal.	—	1.65
40 deg., cold test.....	gal.	—	1.55
Dark	gal.	—	.85
Prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....	lb.	.13	— .13½
Saponified	lb.	.13	— .13½
Stearic, single pressed.....	lb.	—	.21
Double pressed	lb.	—	.22

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	.22	—	.23
No. 3	.23	—	.24
Cocoonut, Dom. Ceylon bbls. lb.	—	—	.16½
Ceylon, Tanks	—	—	.15
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	.18	—	.18½

*Corn, crude, bbls.....	lb.	—	.20
Refined, barrels	23.81	—	24.01
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills..	—	—	.17½
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls. lb.	—	—	.22
Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots.....	gal.	—	1.56
5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	1.59
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	.23
*Foots	lb.	—	—
Palm Lagos, casks.....	lb.	—	.15
Niger	lb.	.14	— .15
Palm Kernel, domestic.....	lb.	—	.18½
Peanut, edible	lb.	—	.25
*Crude, f.o.b. mills.	gal.	—	—
Sesame, domestic, edible.....	gal.	—	.25
Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.....	lb.	—	.17

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	lb.	.13	— .14
Yellow	lb.	—	.10½
House	lb.	.10	— .10½
Brown	lb.	—	.09
Lard City	lb.	—	.34
Compound	lb.	—	.25
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	.31
Oleo	lb.	—	.31
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.26
City, prime	lb.	—	.13½

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.25
City Fancy	lb.	—	.16
Prime Packers	lb.	.15½	— .15½
Grease, Choice White.....	lb.	—	.14½
"A" White	lb.	—	.14
"B" White	lb.	.12½	— .13
Yellow	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Brown	lb.	.09	— .09½
Bone	lb.	.07	— .07
House	lb.	.10	— .10½
Stearine, prime oleo.....	lb.	.33	— .33½
Lard, city steam	lb.	—	.33½
*Nominal.	Buyers' Tanks	—	—

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 19 to May 26—Exports for the month of March

Imports

ACIDS—Citric, 20 cks., National City Bank, London; 20 kgs., 40 kgs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 40 kgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 60 kgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 100 cks., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 35 kgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 100 kgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 100 kgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 40 kgs., M. Morgan, London; **Citric Crystals**, 40 kgs., M. Morgan, London; **Cresylic**, 2 cks., J. E. Wood, Jr., Glasgow; 5 drs., Dana & Co., Inc., Dundee; **Tartaric**, 1 keg, The Keene Co., London

ALMONDS—Bitter, 102 sks., Hanover National Bank, Bordeaux; 50 bgs., 40 bgs., Bank of New York, Valencia; **Meal**, 5 kgs., Lehn & Fink London; **Sweet**, 60 cs., Hanover National Bank, Bordeaux; 52 sks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux; 400 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 45 bxs., 55 bxs., 10 bxs., 5 bxs., 500 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 50 bxs., Reid, Murdoch & Co., Malaga; 500 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 300 bxs., Bankers Trust Co., Malaga; 382 bxs., Habicht, Braun & Co., Malaga

AMMONIUM BISIULFATE—4 cks., Richmond Products Co., Bristol

ANILINE COLORS—12 cks., W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 9 cks., 17 cks., 13 cks., C. Bischoff & Co., Havre; 8 cks., 24 cks., F. Bredt & Co., Havre; 30 cks., American Dyewood Co., Havre; 6 pkgs., Andreykovlev & Dunk, Havre; 5 pkgs., E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre; F. E. Atteaux, Havre.

ARSENIC—904 bbls., American Metal Co., Tampico

BARKS—Castilla, 20 bbls., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Manrove, 1,727 seroons, Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies, Monte

Cristi; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous**, 28 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Nassau

BEANS—Castor, 11 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Jeremie; 500 bgs., 78 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; **Cocoa**, 63 bgs., 27 bgs., F. A. Ricart & Co., San Domingo; 180 bgs., F. A. Ricart & Co., San Domingo; 158 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Inc., San Domingo; 93 sks., Pablo, Calvet & Co., South Pacific ports; 446 bgs., J. Brandon & Bros., Puerto Limon; 150 sks., United Fruit Co., Puerto Limon; 50 bgs., American Trading Co., Venezuelan ports; 32 bgs., Meyer & Co., Venezuelan ports; 1,012 bgs., Bliss, Dallett & Co., Maracaibo; 214 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., La Guayra; 561 bgs., R. Desvernine, Maracaibo; 300 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., La Guayra; 182 bgs., Scholtz & Co., La Guayra; 20 bgs., Battery Park National Bank, Bocas del Toro; 200 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Kingston; 1,000 bgs., 100 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Jeremie; 200 bgs., Huttlinger & Struller; 430 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Jeremie; 138 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 70 bgs., G. H. MacFadden & Co., Jeremie; 50 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Jeremie; 386 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Gonaves; 297 bgs., E. Maurer & Co., Cape Haytien; 307 bgs., Lyon & Co., Cape Haytien; 724 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Capt Haytien; 416 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; **vanilla**, 7 cs., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz; cuts, 8 cs., white 12 cs., Gomez & Sloan, Vera Cruz; 26 cs. cuts, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz; 8 cs., H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz

BENZONAPHTHOL—1 cs., Downings Foreign Express, Havana

BERRIES—Hawthorn, 3 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

CARBON BLOCKS—14 cs., 1 cs., H. W. Knott, London

CHALK—Common, 495 tons, H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Co., London; 315 tons, Baring Bros. & Co., London; crude, 460 tons,

H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Co., London; 50 bgs., Norfolk & Western Railroad, London; 100 tons, Baring Bros. & Co., London

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—10 cs., Thos. Nevin, London

CALOMEL—4 cs., United Fruit Co., London

COLOCYNTH APPLES—11 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London

COPRA—85 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Kingston

CREOSOTE, SAPONIFIED—210 cks., Merck & Co., London

CRESOL—150 cks., National Aniline & Chemical Co., London

CYANIDE PRECIPITATES—18 cs., South American Development Co., Pacific ports

DIVI DIVI—1,159 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Inc., Curacao; 1,758 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 2,000 bgs., R. Desvernine

DRUGS, MISCELLANEOUS—30 cks., A. Chiris & Co.

DYESTUFFS—8 cks., orchil liquor, W. A. Ross & Bro., Ltd., Liverpool; 2 kgs., Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Liverpool; 1 lb., alazarine, Dicks, Davis & Co.

FLOWERS—Rose, 50 cs., United States Grain Corporation, Constantinople

GELATIN—25 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London

GLYCERIN—25 drs., Marcellina, Garcia & Co.

GUM—Aloes, 3 cs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 14 kgs., Schieffelin & Co., London; 10 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 15 cs., 15 bbls., R. Desvernine, Curacao; **Arabic**, 55 bgs., Irving Trust Co., London; **Ale-tida**, 8 cs., H. R. Lathrop & Co., London; 7 cs., Schieffelin & Co., London; 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Chicle**, 36 bbls., Merck & Co., Cartagena; 197 bgs., W. Wrigley Co., Cartagena; **Myrrh**, 9 bbls., McLaughlin, Gormley & King Co., London; **Tragacanth**, 54 bgs., 10 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 43 cs., H. Gulbenkian

INSECTICIDE—5 drs., 2 cs., Waltham & Ware, London

IODINE—38 kegs, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific ports.

ISINGLASS—25 bls., Guaranty Trust Co., London; 39 bls., Japanese, American Trading Co., London; 20 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London

IRON OXIDE—80 cks., J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool; 12 cks., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool; **Silicate**, 8 cks., A. Murphy & Co., Liverpool

LEAVES—Coca, 22 bls., Maynard Chemical Works, South Pacific ports; **Henna**, 9 bls., 9 bls., 5 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Orange**, 2 bgs., A. Rondon, Valencia; **Senna**, 4 cs., United Fruit Co., London; **Tayuba**, 18 bls., R. Hilliers & Co., Barcelona; 45 bls., A. Stallman & Co., Barcelona

LEECHEs—4 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux

LICORICE—Blocks, 20 cs., Linton, Hubbard & Andrew, London; **Paste**, 150 cs., National City Bank, Constantinople

LIME JUICE—Raw, F. B. Vandergrift & Co., La Guayra; 200 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London; 610 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., London

LOGWOOD—45,900 kilos (21.5 lbs), Marden, Orth & Hastings of West Indies, Monte Cristi; 1 lot, J. Burns & Co., Gonaives

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—Drugs, 2 cs., Huisking & Co., London; 13 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; 27 bls., Peek & Velsor, Antwerp; **Medicine**, 1 cs., 4 cs., Porto Rican Express Co., Havana; 6 cs., E. Fougere & Co., London; 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 8 cs., Thos. Nevin, London; 6 cs., 4 cs., 5 cs., United Fruit Co., London; 2 cs., 1 cs., 2 cs., Thos. Nevin, London

MENTHOL CRYSTALS—8 cs., 3 cs., 10 cs., 10 cs., Standard Bank of South Africa; 25 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., London; 20 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 5 cs., 3 cs., 1 cs., 1 cs., 5 cs., 10 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 50 cs., National Bank of South Africa, London; 25 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 30 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 5 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 15 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 29 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 1 cs., 5 cs., 8 cs., 5 cs., 10 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

MYROBALANS—20,573 pockets, Baring Bros. & Co., Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—358 cks., J. E. Wood, Jr., Glasgow

NICKEL SALT—13 cks., 17 cks., 9 cks., Fuerst Bros. & Co., Bristol; **Sulphate**, 98 cks., Fuerst Bros. & Co., Bristol

OILS—Almond, 6 cs., Lehn & Fink, London; 9 cs., Unger & Co., London; **Anthracite**, 100 bbls., T. D. Downing & Co., Dundee; **Cocunut**, 93 pipes, Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo; **Codliver**, 25 bbls., W. & S. Job Co., Inc., Liverpool; **Cottonseed**, 4 cs., E. Fougere & Co., London; **Cottonseed**, 100 bbls., W. R. Grace, St. Marc; **Cresote**, 25 cks., The White Tat Co., Dundee; **Fusel**, 16 cs., 34 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., London; **Linseed**, 870 bbls., American Linseed Co., Bristol; 291 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co., Bristol; 574 bbls., American Linseed Co., Bristol; **Olive**, 10 cks., La Montagne, Chapman & Co., Bordeaux; 420 bbs., 343 bbs., Manal Caragol & Son, Barcelona; 20 bbls., Nilson, Ranzol & Co., Malaga; 25 bbls., East River National Bank, Malaga; 60 bbs., A. De Mancheca, Seville; 100 bbs., G. Nicholas & Co., Seville; 4 bbs., R. S. Baldwin, Seville; 750 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Seville; 20 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Valencia; 100 cs., Garcia & Legin, Inc., Malaga; 550 bbls., F. Rodriguez, Malaga; 44 bbs., Thos. Meadows & Co., Malaga; 372 bbls., 100 bbls., 450 bbs., Equitable Trust Co.,

Malaga; **Palm**, 25 cs., Colgate & Co., Liverpool; 15 cks., 30 cks., 50 cks., Colgate & Co., Liverpool; 238 cs., Thornett & Fehr, London

OILS ESSENTIAL—Cinnamon, 1 cs., F. Boehm, Ltd.; **Citronella**, 9 drs., Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo; **Linaloe**, 5 cs., A. Iselin & Co., Vera Cruz; 10 cs., Ramon-Gonzales-Soto, Vera Cruz; **Miscellaneous**, 9 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Bordeaux; 2 cs., George Lueders & Co., London; 1 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., London; **Orange**, 80 cs., Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Valencia; 4 cs., 26 cs., New York & West Indies Trading Corporation, Santa Marta; 85 cs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Santa Marta; 20 cs., Colonial Bank, Santa Marta; 100 cs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; **Peppermint**, 67 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam; 25 cs., 10 cs., 5 cs., 10 cs., J. Lyon & Co., London; 50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 25 cs., J. B. Horner, Inc., London; **Thyme**, 2 pkgs., George Lueders & Co., Malaga; 5 pkgs., Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Malaga

OPIMUM—20 cs., National City Bank, Constantinople; 232 cs., United States Grain Corporation, Constantinople; 13 cs., 10 cs., Orbis Products Trading Co., 18 cs., D. Criticos, Constantinople; 20 cs., National City Bank, Constantinople; 6 cs., National City Bank, Patras

ORANGE PEEL—5 bls., A. Rodon, Valencia

PERFUMERY—9 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Bordeaux; 3 cs., 5 cs., 2 cs., 2 cs., 2 cs., in transit, Bordeaux; 3 cs., 30 cs., 25 cs., 12 cs., 15 cs., 1 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 3 cs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Havre; 63 cs., Chas. Baez, Havre; 9 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre; 2 cs., B. French, Inc., Havre; 5 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 4 cs., B. Levy, Havre; 35 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 2 cs., Maurice Levy, Havre; 6 cs., F. M. Prindle, Havre; 1 cs., Park & Tilford, London; 1 cs., Pan American Pharmaceutical Co., Barcelona

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—3 cs., A. J. Woodruff & Co., Bordeaux; 10 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux; 1 cs., 3 cs., 3 cs., in transit, Bordeaux; 2 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Havana; 4 cs., Porto Rican Express Co., 18 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Havre

PHENAZONE—2 cs., Merck & Co., London

PYRAMIDON—3 kegs, Lunham & Moore, London

ROOTS—Arrow, 5 cs., United Fruit Co., London; **Calamus, peeled**, J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; **Canagaria**, 13 bbs., W. Benkert, Vera Cruz; **Colombo**, 24 bbs., Schieffelin & Co., London; **Ipecac**, 2 bbs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Cartagena; 2 bbs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., Cartagena; **Licorice**, 1 bl. F. Stair, Valencia; **Orris**, 1 bg., The Keene Co., London; **Rhubarb**, 5 cs., Peek & Velsor, London; **Sarsaparilla**, 11 bls., A. Iselin & Co., Vera Cruz; **Valerian**, 44 bls., A. Stallman, London; 10 bbs., Schieffelin & Co., London

SAFFRON—1 cs., S. Gillet & Co., Havre; 2 cs., Smith, Kline & Co., Havre

SAL AMMONIAC—10 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; 10 cks., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Bristol

SALT—Epsom, 10 cs., in transit, Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Fruit**, 2 cs., United Fruit Co., Liverpool; 50 cs., Thos. Meadows & Co., London

SEEDS—Aniseed, 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool; **Canary**, 240 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Castor**, 12,000 bbs., W. R. Grace & Co., Santos; 1,500 bbs., W. R. Grace & Co., Santos; 80 bbs., J. Aron & Co., Inc., San Domingo; 159 bbs., 228 bbs., 48 bbs., Micheline & Co., San Domingo; **Coriander**, 67 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux; 251 cks., Catz American Co., Bordeaux; **Cumin**, 165 bbs., Hanover National Bank, Bordeaux; 174 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux; **Foenugreek**, 385 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux; **Linseed**, 10,439 bbs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Buenos Aires; 10,867 bbs., Midland Linseed Products Co., Buenos Aires; 72,334 bbs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Aires; 3,399 bbs., 3,399 bbs., 3,399 bbs., 7,549 bbs., 7,549 bbs., The National Lead Co., Buenos Aires

SOAP—Castile, 300 cs., Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Malaga; 100 bbs., Ricardo, Gomez &

Dietlin Co., Inc., Malaga; 30 bbs., Empire Distributing Co., Malaga; **Olive**, 1 cs., E. Fougere & Co., London; 1 cs., Swift & Co., London; **Toilet**, 15 cs., W. Janvier, Inc., London; 5 cs., Thos. Nevin, London

SODIUM SULPHITE—142 drs., Brown Bros. Co., Liverpool

SPICES—Capsicum, 500 cs., 500 cs., 300 cs., Irving National Bank, Valencia; 200 cs., The Bordeaux & New York Trading Co., Valencia; 90 bbs. powder, Santiago, Fernandez, Guerra, Cadiz; **Ginger**, 104 bbs., Knickerbocker Mills Co., Kingston

SPIRIT, PERFUMED—1 cs., Franklin, Simon & Co., Liverpool

SPONGES—10 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 69 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau; 40 bbs., 4 bbs., 278 bls., 14 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Nassau

SULPHUR—452 cks., R. F. Downing & Co., Bordeaux; 15 cks., McKesson & Robbins, London

TARTAR, CRUDE—763 cks., 332 cks., 468 cks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux; 1,391 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Bordeaux; 227 cks., Tartar Chemical Co., Algiers

WATER—Mineral, 5 cs., L. W. & P. Armstrong, Bordeaux; 425 cs., J. Wilde & Sons, Bordeaux; 150 cs., Erie Railroad Co., Bordeaux; 90 cs., D. C. Andrews, Havana; **Toilet**, 4 cs., 4 cs., 4 cs., United Fruit Co., London

WAX—Bees, 47 bbs., Guaranty Trust Co., South Pacific ports; 6 bbs., F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo; 5 bbs., 95 bbs., 60 bbs., Cuba Mail S. Co., in transit; 2 cs., A. Behrens & Co., Gonaives; 5 bbs., H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix; 3 bbs., Lyon & Co., Cape Haitien; 7 pkgs., Sugar Products Co., Puerto Plata; 46 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Nassau; **Sealing**, 2 cs., Lunham & Moore, Glasgow

WINE LEES—1,172 bbs., London & Brazilian Bank of Commerce, Oporto; 8 bbs., Sugar Products Co., Antilla

Exports

ACIDS—Carbolic, 150 lbs., Japan; 2,168 lbs., Cuba; 873 lbs., Argentina; 1,296 lbs., Spain; 2,283 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 416 lbs., Barbados; 1,335 lbs., Brazil; 15 lbs., Hayti; 20 lbs., Guatemala; 223 lbs., Uruguay; 100 lbs., Australia; 22 lbs., French West Indies; 7 lbs., British West Indies; 20 lbs., Siam; 990 lbs., China; 32 lbs., Nicaragua; 341 lbs., Colombia; 42 lbs., San Domingo; 10 lbs., Virgin Islands; 23 lbs., Denmark; 90 lbs., Dutch Guiana; **Nitric**, 2,012 lbs., Cuba; 750 lbs., British Guiana; 240 lbs., Nicaragua; 550 lbs., Peru; 2,959 lbs., Belgium Congo; 763 lbs., Brazil; 1,573 lbs., Mexico; 21 lbs., Bolivia; 12 lbs., Barbados; 594 lbs., Uruguay; 6,400 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 58 lbs., Jamaica; 6 lbs., Panama; 1,430 lbs., Argentina; 503 lbs., Colombia; 42 lbs., Peru; 10 lbs., Trinidad; 18 lbs., Barbados; **Picric**, 440 lbs., Argentina; 180 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 3 lbs., Chile; 2 lbs., Chile; 2 lbs., San Domingo; 2 lbs., Guatemala; **Sulphuric**, 15,880 lbs., Venezuela; 3,032 lbs., Brazil; 1,036 lbs., British South Africa; 1,750 lbs., Iceland; 4,419 lbs., Barbados; 1,402 lbs., Belgium Congo; 1,812 lbs., Costa Rica; 1,515 lbs., Australia; 2,000 lbs., Newfoundland; 2,450 lbs., Siam; 2,300 lbs., Guatemala; 1,400 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 2,388 lbs., Panama; 7,264 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 74,850 lbs., Cuba; 12,064 lbs., French West Indies; 867 lbs., Uruguay; 1,905 lbs., Colombia; 10 lbs., Trinidad; 566 lbs., Virgin Islands; 80 lbs., Hayti; 44 lbs., Peru; 634 lbs., San Domingo; 40 lbs., French Guiana; 27 lbs., British Guiana; 2,507 lbs., Argentina; **Miscellaneous**, 17,067 Argentina; 17,727 Japan; 5,563 Denmark; 8,232 Cuba; 880 Paraguay; 80 Egypt; 1,350 France; 15,950 Mexico; 1,512 China; 11,185 Australia; 1,183 Iceland; 1,142 British South Africa; 1,183 Iceland; 1,142 British Guiana; 1,142 Ecuador; 1,142 Belgium Congo; 559 Siam; 19,162 Italy; 19,211 Norway; 863 Dutch Guiana; 19,961 Brazil; 1,175 French West Indies; 2,500 Netherlands; 4,000 Straits Settlements; 336 Guatemala

Business Brevities

K. Inabata, of Osaka, Japan, has sailed for France. It is understood that he intends to return to New York on his way back to Japan.

James Turner, resident manager of Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., the American branch of British Dyes, Ltd., is sailing for England on June 21.

A receiver has been appointed for the Miller & Moran Chemical Co., 154 Nassau street, New York, whose plant was destroyed by fire.

Charles L. Huisking, president of Charles L. Huisking, Inc., 5 Platt street, New York, returned last week from a five-weeks trip to England and France on business for his company.

J. A. Heineberg, of the Pacific Orient Company, has been visiting in this city during the past ten days. He is now on his way to Boston and from there he will return to San Francisco via the Canadian Pacific.

James A. Branegan, vice-president of the Heyden Chemical Works under the administration of the Alien Property Custodian, has been requested to continue in the same position under the new interests, it is said in the trade.

Frank Hemingway, Inc., announce that they are ready to supply 98 per cent hydrochloride which is used considerably by dye manufacturers and fur dyers; and a chemically pure grade which by reason of its uniformity, is considered by many superior to metol.

An appeal is being entered on the case of Block vs. Hellenic Chemical & Color Company against the decision granting the plaintiff \$400 damage for breach of contract. The plaintiff sued for \$900 damages and at the first trial of the case was awarded \$250. The verdict was set aside and the second trial resulted in another compromise verdict.

Dr. A. D. Chambers of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been in New York, attending the meetings of the American Dyes Institute. The following also have been attending these meetings: Mr. Wilder, Merrimack Chemical Co.; George Berry, Vice-President, Calco Chemical Co.; M. R. Poucher, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Robert Hilton, of Ault & Wiborg Co.

The Board of Awards of Baltimore has given the contract to furnish 1,500 tons of alum for the use of the water department to the Independent Packers' Fertilizer Company of Columbus, O., at \$29.50 a ton, or a total of \$44,250. A contract for supplying 60 pounds of liquid chlorine was awarded at the same time to the Hooker Electrochemical Company of New York at its bid of \$3,000. There were several other bidders. The supplies contracted for will suffice until next November, when other purchases will be made.

BILL TO INCREASE TARIFF ON DYES

A bill increasing the tariff duties on dyes and chemicals has been introduced in the House by Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio. It more than doubles existing duties, and strikes out the provision that these shall be reduced yearly by 10 per cent. for five years. Mr. Longworth said if the Ways and Means Committee should favor a license system, it could be added to his bill.

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New Incorporations

Oraseptic Laboratories, Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, local incorporators for trust company, Wilmington, Del.

Gross Trading Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. Drugs and chemicals. C. S. Rich, L. B. Siegal, H. Gross, 822 West End Avenue, New York.

Bellevue Laboratories, Inc., Queens, L. I., capital \$20,000. Drugs and chemicals. R. E. Beneville, W. B. Stickland, G. W. Bates, 1910 Morris Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Magic Manufacturing Co., Dover, Del., capital \$150,000. Chemicals, compounds, etc. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimplinger, local incorporators for trust company, Wilmington, Del.

Potash Patents Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. Potash fertilizers, etc. L. B. Phillips, W. F. Cook, Dover, Del.

Rodrian Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Drugs and dyestuffs. J. Vogl, C. Bayer, A. Stamm, 216 East 18th Street.

Syracuse Pharmacal Co., Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$50,000. M. J. Kirwan, V. H. Huck, J. E. Haver, Syracuse.

Ferritone Chemical Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., capital \$100,000. Proprietary preparations. C. Horton Coye, Charles B. Fricke, Council Bluffs.

Pressner & Co., Bronx, N. Y., capital \$5,000. Bluing and chemicals. H. Strum, R. and L. Pressner, 985 Tiffany Street, New York.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES CO. SETTLEMENT

Judge Mayer has approved the plan for the adjustment of the affairs of the Aetna Explosives Company, recommended by a committee appointed for the purpose. The settlement provides that holders of the present bonds shall be entitled to receive for them 85 per cent. in cash or 100 per cent in 6 per cent new mortgage bonds, maturing in twelve years. Those not consenting to either one of these plans may retain their bonds, which do not mature until 1945.

Preferred stockholders will be entitled to receive for each share of preferred stock \$20.75 in cash and \$75 in 6 per cent new mortgage bonds maturing in twenty-two years. Common stockholders are to retain their present holdings.

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